Cast Your Ballot for Korea Cease-fire

The Worker

National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Vote for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass

VINCENT HALLINAN
Progressive Party candidate for President

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice President

"CEASE-FIRE NOW" is central slogan as Hallinan speaks at Brooklyn election rally.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

Mrs. Bass Writes

The Progressive Party candidate for Vice President tells how to cast your ballot for a cease-fire in Korea.

Why the Soviets Celebrate

On Nov. 7 the people of the Soviet Union will mark their country's 35th anniversary. Our Moscow correspondent writes an on-the-spot story.

How High Are Your Taxes

The tax system is complicated so you will not understand it. But if you realized how much hidden and open taxes total, it would floor you. Here's the reason taxes are so high.

Making of a Political Leader

Miss Lynn Childs is the first Negro woman to head a political party in California. The story of her life and leadership which led to this position.

Also Columns And Features

on books, women's affairs and timely topics of the day.

IN THE MAGAZINE

People Make Peace Central Election Demand

See Editorial on Page 3

NEXT WEEK

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kasselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesslring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Coliseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A mmorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainty was fortified last week with the news that workers in dozens of cities and towns had stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearming Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the International Confederation of "free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

GOV'T OPENS TAX ATTACK ON ANTI-FASCIST AID BODY

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee yesterday disclosed that the Bureau of Internal Revenue is demanding $307,000 in retroactive income taxes for 1942 to 1949, during which the committee raised and distributed more than $1,000,000 for resettlement of Spanish Republican refugees and for relief and medical aid to victims of Franco in France and Mexico.

The committee in a statement issued in the name of its chairman, Dr. Mark Straus, charged that "this move to tax the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee out of existence" has been initiated to silence the "only consistent voice of opposition to a program of American economic and military aid to the Franco regime."

"During almost the entire eight-year period," Dr. Straus declared, "the committee operated as a tax-exempt organization under license (No. 539) of the President's War Relief Control Board. The backtracking of the Truman administration therefore represents a futile effort to re-write history and a most cynical abuse of the power of

PROFITS STILL ZOOM

WASHINGTON (FP). — The Federal Trade Commission reported to Congress that profit rate after taxes, of most U. S. manufacturing concerns were higher in 1951 than in 1940.

WIN PENSION FIGHT

SAN DIEGO (FP).—After a three-year battle Local 229, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL won for Ben Garland, 32, former Cudahy Packing Co. employe a pension for life and free medical treatment.

Secret Hearing on Fired Negro Vet

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The U. S. Army opened closed hearings here on the dismissal of Walter E. Barnett, Negro vet, from his job at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot last April.

Barnett, 40, who was wounded at Iwo Jima, was fired as a "security-loyalty risk" after he circulated an FEPC petition at the depot. He was also 'accused' of being a supporter of the Progressive Party.

At last Tuesday's hearing, Army brass not only barred newsmen from the hearing room, and from a waiting room outside, but seized a camera from Al Hexenbaugh, photographer for the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal. They also barred Progressive Party members, including Chester Higgins, national committeeman; Mrs. Lillian Elder, national committeewoman, and L. O. Ford and Albert Ahearn.

70% Polled in Los Angeles Ask Cease-Fire

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — More than 200 citizens expressed their views this week in a poll conducted in the 24th Congressional District by that district's Peace Committee. Poll results are to be presented to Congressional candiates.

Residents of the Temple-Burlington and Riverside-Allesandro areas expressed these views:

54 percent believe "more money should be appropriated for low-cost housing."

58 percent felt "the war budget should be cut in order to lower taxes."

70 percent agreed to these statements:

"There should be an immediate 'Cease-Fire' order given in Korea."

"A law should be passed preventing Congressmen from filibustering all civil rights legislation such as FEPC." (This percentage held constant for white neighborhoods as well as the predominantly Negro neighborhoods.)

84 percent want an effective price control law.

90 percent expressed a desire for our government to "make a sincere effort to get the Great Powers to sit down around the conference table to negotiate all differences to avoid a third World War."

Among the comments of those interviewed: several women felt there should be a law forcing landlords to keep their property in a livable condition; a youth asked that the voting age be lowered to 18 years, and a paper boy thought city street lights should remain lighted in the early morning hours.

Fifteen of the people interviewed expressed the desire to accompany the delegation to the Congressional candidates when the findings of the Committee are presented.

Candidates who will receive tabulated results of the Poll are Norris Poulson, incumbent, and Bert Sharp, Independent Progressive Party.

Women Spark Vote Drive for Otis Hood

BOSTON

AS THE ELECTION campaign for Otis A. Hood, popular Communist leader who is running as an independent candidate for State Representative from Ward 14, enters its final week, canvassers report a growing response to Hood's main plank—cease-fire in Korea.

The campaign is being sparked by a group of hard-working women, all mothers of youngsters ranging in age from one to twelve, who have been touring the shopping areas with a sound truck. Wherever they find groups of shoppers, they stop, speak to the voters on the need for a cease-fire in Korea, distribute Hood election campaign material, then go on to the next busy corner. The response has been especially friendly, and of the thousands of pieces of literature distributed, none has been thrown away.

★

HOOD has been speaking directly to his neighbors through a series of street corner meetings, as well as through weekly radio broadcasts over station WCOP, every Monday evening from 6:45 to 7 p.m. The last meeting at the famous G&G corner, in the heart of Ward 14, was, according to old political observers, one of the best ever addressed by Hood. The large crowd which brayed a sharp cold wind to hear Hood evinced a keener political interest in issues than ever before. The feeling of the audience was summed up by one bystander who remarked, "This guy is the first one to speak around here who makes any sense."

Sunday evening, Oct. 26, 100 people attended an election rally at the Morton Plaza in Dorchester to hear Hood and the guest speaker, Isadore Begun, one of the two Smith Act victims acquitted at

OTIS HOOD

Fo'ey Square. The meeting was chaired by William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Negro weekly, the Boston Chronical. Harrison condemned the barbarism of the trials and recent arrests, and compared it to the growing lynch terror against the Negro people.

The meeting presented $300 to Begun, to be used for the defense of Smith Act victims. An additional $100 was pledged in the next few weeks.

Hood received an ovation when he stepped to the platform. Devoting the major part of his speech to the key issue of peace, he exposed the myth of "Soviet aggression," and explained the major role of the Soviet Union in the fight for peace. He urged the audience to help roll up a big vote for Hood as the best way the people in the ward could express themselves for peace.

Hood winds up his campaign with the traditional street corner meeting, Saturday night before elections, at the G&G in Dorchester, and a final radio broadcast on election eve.

Miners Back, Wage Ruling to Be Reviewed

PROMISED by President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam a review of the ruling cutting the raise of coal miners from $1.90 to $1.50, the United Mine Workers have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields.

In directing the miners to go back to the pits after a week-long strike, John L. Lewis said the government should be given a "reasonable" time to reconsider. The return to work came after a White House conference that included Mr. Truman, Lewis, Putnam, Harry Moses, head of northern coal operators, and others. As another condition, Moses agreed to pay immediately the $1.50 a day boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board and hold the 40 cents in escrow pending final disposal of the issue. The 10 cents more a ton into the welfare fund agreed to by operators, needs no WSB approval.

There was no doubt that the political situation was a factor and had to some extent complicated an immediate decision just as it had influenced the original decision of the WSB cutting 40 cents a day off the miners' raise.

★

THE CUTBACK in the raise was undoubtedly a way chosen by the administration to show the reactionary clique the governmen' isn't "coddling" labor or "surrendering" to Lewis. It was reported however, that West Virginia's Senator Kilgore and Neely had appealed to the White House for some immediate acton to end the strike or its effects may be adverse to the Democrats in West Virginia, or other major coal states. It was also apparent that the President couldn't overrule the WSB, even if he wanted to, without drawing the Republican charge of a "deal."

Thus, it is reasoned by observers, some understanding was either reached or indicated in the White House talks that gave Lewis some assurance of a change in the ruling, or at least enough of a modification to make it ultimately acceptable.

★

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was the success of the union in forcing the coal operators to join with the union in a joint appeal against the WSB's ruling. With Moses requesting for an approval of the $1.90, the effort of employers to pin a "deal with Lewis" charge on the administration will be weakened some. But there was doubt whether a decision one way or the other on the appeal will come before the election. Another factor that must have swayed Lewis was the fact that he and the UMWA endorsed Stevenson.

If there is no reversal of the WSB within the "reasonable" time Lewis set, the return to work may prove just an intermission for the election and the miners may resume the walkout again. Among the miners, however, there is an air of optimistic expectancy—an air that seems to be encouraged by the district officials. The coal miners have a strong confidence that Lewis wouldn't agree to anything without something in his hand.

★

THE STRIKE drew national attention as a major challenge to the wage freeze. Many unions that have only kept pace with the government's cost-of-living index, but soon face new negotiations, see themselves up against the same freeze limit. They also see the inevitable cutback through a WSB decree any raise they win that may step over the freeze line.

An important development was the joint dissent statement of CIO and AFL representatives on the WSB in which they, while not challenging the freeze as such, claimed that even under the board's rules the miners could legally obtain approval of a raise of $2.14 a day—24 cents above what they negotiated. Had the strike continued it would have undoubtedly enjoyed the support of all sections of the labor movement.

Pledges of support were wired to the miners' union my the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; United Public Workers, and other of the unaffiliated progressive led unions.

PRODUCTION LINE showing final assembly operations in Ford River Rouge B Building final assembly operations does not show speedup common to the auto industry.

Win Pension, Pay Rise at Armour

CHICAGO

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers were meeting with the other packers this week after concluding an agreement with Armour & Co., for a four cent an hour wage boost as part of a package estimated at 14 cents.

The Armour contract, which will likely become a pattern for the industry provides for:

- A two-year contract period, with wage reopeners each six months, the first being in March, 1953.
- Four cents an hour across the board, with an additional four cents for all women workers and an added 1½ to 3½ cents for workers in the Southern plants.
- A pension plan and an insurance plan.

•

RALPH HELSTEIN, UWPA president, announced that meetings were being scheduled with the other large meat-packing chains, the first of which was to be with Cudahy.

The effective date of the new contract is last Sept. 1. The old contract expired last Aug. 11, and was followed by two and a half months of stormy negotiations.

The new pact brings the packing wage minimum to $1.45 an hour and the average to $1.72.

Under the pension plan won by the union, retired workers will receive $105 a month, including social security.

Where Philippine Typhoon Killed 370 Persons

The village of Daraga in Southern Luzon is a mass of rubble after typhoon swept through. Some of the buildings levelled by the storm were concrete structures.

See Job Slump Ahead In the Auto Industry

By WILLIAM ALLEN

DETROIT

WAR PRODUCTION, which chews up steel for tanks and guns, may throw 466,000 auto workers out of work by March, trade journals here report.

This will come on the heels of "model change-over layoffs" in November at General Motors and Chrysler, to be followed by the usual "inventory layoffs" around Christmas and New Year.

So layoffs loom again. And like last winter, besides dead on the battlefields, it means high taxes, high prices, mass unemployment, and short work weeks. Many auto workers average less than thirty week's work a year.

Headlines here feature a story out of Washington, part of the "prosperity" blah to cover up the real facts, that auto workers are getting an all-time high wage of $83 a week.

What the Washington "prosperity" stories do not reveal is that while some auto workers may get wages as high as $2 an hour, the great majority are in the lower pay brackets and the great majority work less than 50 weeks a year.

★

REAL WAGES of the worker have fallen 7 cents an hour since the Korean war. Money wages have increased (the auto workers got increases of 20 cents since 1950 under the escalator clause of the contracts and two 4-cent improvement raises) but real wages, what the money will buy, have fallen.

And the auto worker did not get all the increases which appear on the books. War taxes are withheld. In 1949 these amounted to 10 cents an hour; in 1952 taxes rose to 25 cents an hour.

War prices and profiteering have also robbed the workers. Since 1949 price increases have taken 15 cents an hour out of every pay envelope. Increased taxes and higher prices have cut a $1.60 an hour wage down to $1.20. In other words, the worker is getting 7 cents an hour less in real wages than he got in 1949. That's a cut of about 5 percent real straight time average pay since the war in Korea began.

So this is reflected in the auto towns by a drop in the number of people buying new cars. Automobile News, a trade journal, estimates that this month there are 305,262 new cars in dealers' stocks or in transit as compared to 226,091 last month.

Chrysler and Kaiser-Frazer cut prices on the 1953 models in an effort to stimulate sales. Other companies are expected to follow. And they will all try to make up this price reduction by speeding up the assembly lines.

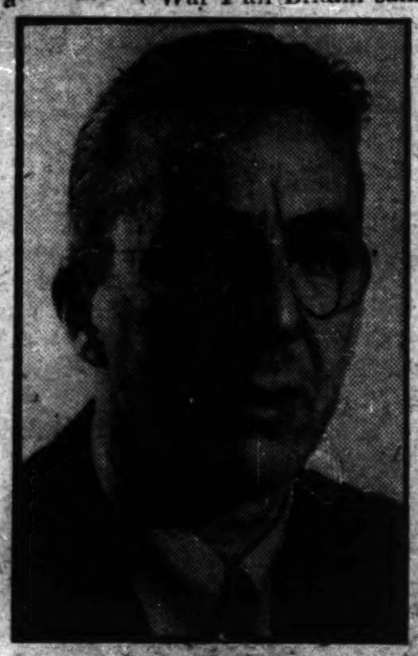
PROFILES OF MICHIGAN SMITH ACT VICTIMS

CHILDHOOD IN GLASGOW SLUMS STEELED ALLAN, WORKING CLASS WRITER

DETROIT.—William Allan's intense hatred for the exploiters of working men and his fighting quest for a better way of life developed logically from the bitter experiences of his childhood and youth in the slums of Glasgow, Scotland.

Billy's mother died in 1907 when he was six months old, a victim of the unpasteurized milk sold to Glasgow's poor. He was brought up in a two-room tenement apartment which he shared with his father, grandmother and three other adults.

His father worked as a painter in Glasgow's vast shipyards. But after World War I all Britain sank



WILLIAM ALLAN
Editor of The Michigan Worker

deep in economic crisis, and there were long periods when the whole family existed on potatoes, broth and porridge.

Glasgow's workers, Billy's father included, were militantly class conscious.

Billy recalls how the whole family marched in a great demonstration and stopped the planned British intervention against the young Soviet Republic. This was part of the British workers' fight against the imperialist war itself.

When he was 14, Billy's formal schooling ended. He went to work as a baker's apprentice and became a member of the Bakers Union. This was the year of the great Engineers (Ship Mechanics) strike on the Clydeside, and here Billy first learned the power of workingclass solidarity.

All Glasgow labor — 200,000 strong—turned out to George Sq., in front of the City Hall, for a great demonstration to support the Engineers. Billy heard the Mayor read the "Riot Act" to the throng, and before he had ended his plea to disperse peacefully, mounted policemen with long nightsticks galloped out from the City Hall, followed by tanks. The well organized workers simply opened ranks, then closed in around the cops, climbed on the tanks, "encouraged" the horses to buck off their riders. The workers carried the day, and Billy realized their great strength as William Gallacher, Communist leader of the Shop Stewards, mounted the statue of the people's poet, Robert Burns, and explained the issues of the strike. The strike was victorious.

In 1925 and 1926 the coal miners were on strike for many long, hard months. The Glasgow workers, Billy among them, collected food daily for the miners, and frequently Billy would walk the five miles to a nearby pit to deliver it. Here he saw little children dying of starvation because the faroff London mine owners could afford to let them die, while they themselves comfortably clipped coupons.

Then came the great eight-day General Strike, when all Britain stopped work to support the miners. Eighteen-year-old Billy knew then that the working class could move aside the oppressive mountain of selfish, private ownership. But disgracefully the strike was sold out by the Social Democrats, the labor reformists, and Billy, like most Glasgow workers, turned more to the Communists for leadership.

At 20, he decided to come to America and to join an uncle who was a sheet metal worker in Detroit. Within a week Billy had taken out his first citizenship papers. Within two weeks he knew he was in an open shop town.

He worked in the unorganized bakeries 10, 12 and on Friday 16 hours a night, never bringing home more than $30 or $40 a week. He set out to organize his fellow bakers, travelling from shop to shop. Soon he was elected recording secretary of AFL Bakers Local 20 and delegate to the Wayne County Federation of Labor, the central labor body in Detroit.

One day he went into a shop where there were several Negro bakers. Everybody signed up in the union gladly. But when Billy proposed their membership to his local, to his angered amazement he was voted down by white supremacist elements. He went back to the Negro bakers, sat on the edge of their dough trough three nights a week and learned from the reason why bosses perpetuate the myth of "white supremacy" to enhance their profits. Some months later Billy was able to convince Local 20 to reverse its jimcrow decision.

In 1932, when hunger stalked America, Billy was among those who marched to Ford-Rouge in response to Ford's announcement that there would be jobs. They were met at Gate 4 with teargas, guns, murder. That did it. From then on Billy knew that system which practiced such force and violence, such cold-blooded killing of those seeking jobs and bread, had to be changed. He knew the answer was communism, where private profit is abolished and welfare of all is the goal.

He took part in delegations seeking more relief from welfare stations. He helped move back the furniture of evicted families. He fought for the freedom of Tom Mooney, labor martyr. And he became secretary of the AFL Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

Over the opposition of the AFL bureaucracy the committee won endorsement from 100 AFL locals hereabouts. But when, in a speech, Billy exposed William Green's phony opposition to the insurance bill, Frank Martel brought him up on charges. After an historic fight, with Billy serving as his own lawyer, the central labor body voted 114-87 to oust him as a delegate. But shortly thereafter his local reelected him recording secretary.

In the organizing days of the Wagner Act, Billy was a familiar figure to workers around Ford Rouge and other west side auto shops as he persistently "taught and advocated" the necessity to bust the open shop, defy the Service floons and win decent wages and working conditions for all, Negro and white workers alike.

He became a reader, salesman and loyal worker's correspondent of the Daily Worker, covering the Flint sitdowns as a volunteer reporter. In '38 he was named official correspondent and ever since his "beat" has been the people of Michigan—their struggles for better working conditions, for peace, for democracy and equality. He has been a member in good standing of the CIO Newspaper Guild for almost 14 years.

In his writings he made many friends among working men and women whose life he depicted so well, and whose cause he championed so fearlessly. He is credited with spearheading many a campaign against speedup, against the cruel treatment of older workers, against management refusal to hire and upgrade Negro workers. He is known as the fiercest opponent of police brutality, paving the way for removal of ex-Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy by exposing his shoot-to-kill orders which caused the death of an innocent Negro lad, Leon Mosely.

His writings were so popular with working people that he won 12,000 votes in a Common Council primary. But they made him many an enemy: open-shop bosses, grasping landlords, grafting politicians, Negro-haters, anti-Semites, exploiters of imported agricultural labor, trigger-happy cops.

After enlisting in the Army, and serving 30 months in the South Pacific, Allan returned home with five battle stars, grey hair, malaria germs but with spirit, tongue and typewriter even sharper than before.

His urge to secre a plentiful, peaceful, socialist future became even stronger after he married Stephanie and was the father of three lovely girls.

For such wishes, for such beliefs he is now a victim of the anti-labor, thought-control Smith Act.

FAMILY MAN—William Allan is pictured with his wife, Stephanie, and their three children, Martha, Stephanie and Jean.

POLITICAL LEADER—Unionists surround William Allan at Detroit City Hall as he filed his candidacy for City Councilman in the 1948 elections.

CIO, Religious Leaders Hit McCarran Racist Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. — CIO spokesmen as well as spokesmen for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups denounced the McCarran immigration law this week as discriminatory and racist. They appeared before the President's Commission on Immgriation and Naturalization, which is headed by former Solicitor-General Philip B. Perlman.

CIO president Philip Murray, in a statement read to the commission by Allan Haywood, CIO executive vice-president, urged a "liberal" immigration policy.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union said in a statement that the McCarran Act is "un-American." He called on the government to "substitute this racist conception with the democratic procedure."

Both Murray and Reuther condemned provisions of the law which they said deny to naturalized citizens the same rights granted the native born.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, representing a Jewish immigration aid group, said the national origin quota system is based on an "outmoded racist theory" and that "we won a war to prove this very point."

"The national origins system flatly and clearly says that a person born in England is 60 times more valuable to the U. S. than a person born in Greece," Levinthal said.

Msgr. E. W. Swanstrom of the war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference said passage of the McCarran Bill had a "demoralizing effect" througout the world. He said it sets up an "outmoded" immigration policy which is "out of harmony with our ideals and actions."

Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, of the National Council of Churches of Christ said the act is not compatible with the principles of "Christian justice and love of country." He charged that it discriminates against Asians.

Van Kirk, executive director of the Council's Department of International Justice and Goodwill, denounced the law as "an affront to the conscience of the American people."

Irving M. Engel, New York attorney representing the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League, joined in the attack on the law's quota system.

"The whole racist tenor of our immigration laws is reflected in the new requirement of the McCarran Act, that all prospective immigrants must state on their visa application their 'race and ethnic classification,'" he said.

Rev. Robert E. Van Deusen, Washington secretary of the National Lutheran Council, said the law is "unfair and unduly severe." He called for "remedial legislation."

Hempstead ALP Asks Joint Drive On Germ Plant

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 28. —The campaign headquarters of the American Labor Party has sent a letter to all candidates urging them to join with the ALP in a move to persuade the "government to scrap the Plum Island germ warfare project (which represents an immediate danger to the health and welfare of Long Island residents) and to obtain the ratification of the 1926 Geneva Convention which outlaws the use of germs as an instrument of war."

ONE CLEAR-CUT WAY TO VOTE FOR PEACE

THE FLAG-DRAPED COFFINS that arrived in Chicago from Korea last week were more compelling "election material" than a thousand political speeches.

They emphasized the crucial need for the voters to find some method of "voting for peace," voting for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and for a people's program of democracy, civil rights and decent living standards.

We urge on our readers that the clearest peace vote is the vote for the Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Bass.

Admittedly, a write-in isn't easy. Let's even assume that some of these votes will not be counted or recorded.

But it is the only kind of vote in this election that is not wasted, from the standpoint of people who are for peace. It is the only kind of vote that says clearly and unmistakably what it means.

There may be congressional state and local candidates who are worth a vote. But by all means, write in your vote for the national PP ticket.

Every Hallinan-Bass vote, especially those cast under the difficult write-in conditions in Illinois, will register as a protest against the slaughter in Korea, against the bi-partisan program which is leading our country into the blind alley of disaster.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

PP Issues Guide on Marking of Ballots

CHICAGO.—In a final pre-election appeal to Illinoic voters, the Progressive Party urged the writing in of Vincent Hallinan for President and Charlotta Bass for Vice President as the most dramatic single action voters in Illinois may take in the cause of peace.

Sharply attacking the "lesser of two evils" rationalization of surrender to war candidates, the Progressives declared:

"A vote for either Eisenhower or Stevenson is truly a vote thrown away : . . A vote for Stevenson and Sparkman is a vote for men and a party who exploit some words of liberalism to carry through the basic program of their Republican opponents."

★

The Progressives sent to their members "suggestions before you vote," which indicated how ballots could be marked for some Republican and Democratic local candidates who deserve support. It was made clear, however, that the PP is not endorsing any candidates of the two old parties. They added:

"Whatever the record or the intentions of such candidates, their ties to political machines now linked to the cold war place a large question mark over any possible endorsement by the Progressive Party.

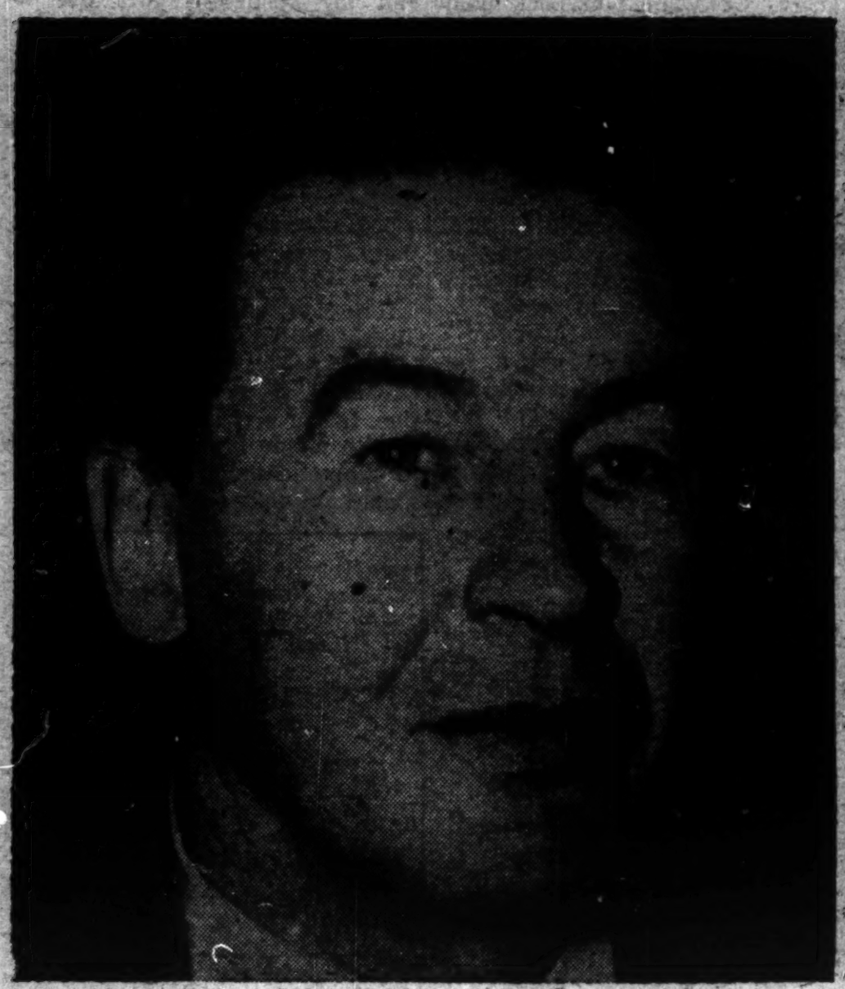
★

Among the comments made by the Progressives on candidates were:

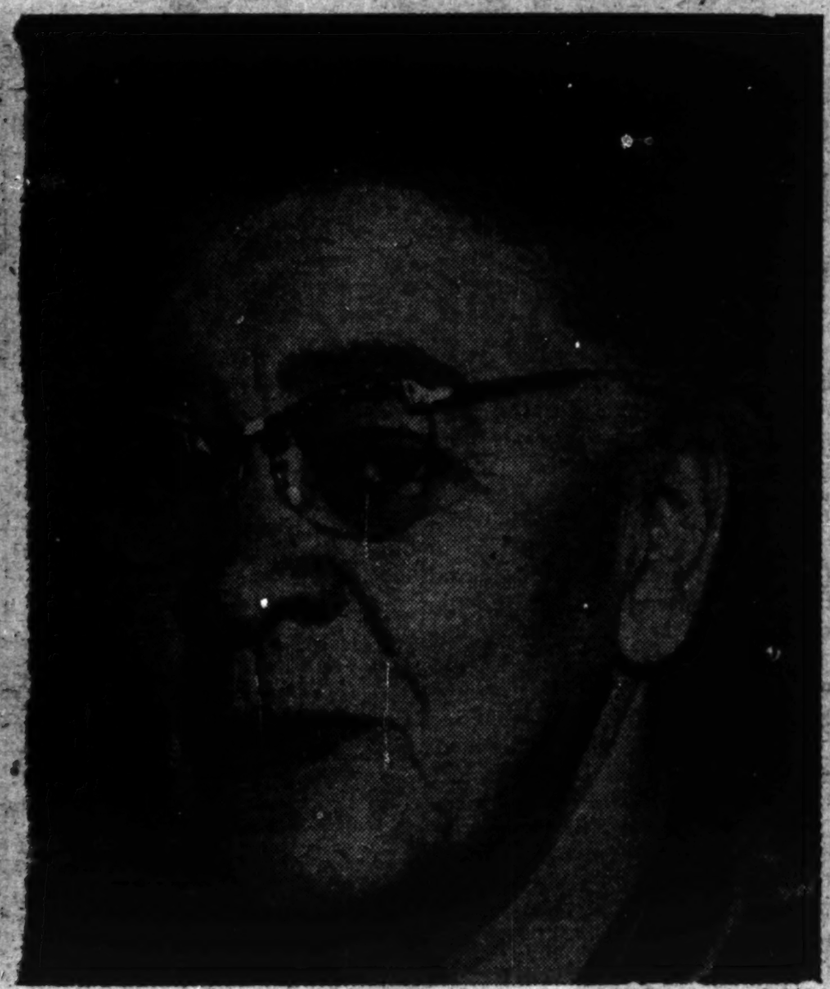
"2nd Cong. Dist.—Richard B. Vail, the incumbent Republican, has a record of voting and action far to the right of Robert Taft. His is a record of professional witch-hunting and reactionary votes probably unequalled in the House of Representaives. His defeat and the election of the Democrat, Barratt, O'Hara, would register nationwide as a repudiation of McCarthyism. This is true in spite of O'Hara's weakness on some foreign policy issues.

"7th Cong. Dist.—Here the long-time liberal, Adolph J. Sabath, is up for re-election.

"9th Cong. Dist.—Here the incumbent, Sidney Yates, a Democrat, faces a well-financed opposition of Robert Seigrist, a Chicago Tribune specialist in hysteria shouting. Yates' voting record is good on domestic issues, but open to sharp criticism on foreign policy."



VINCENT HALLINAN
Prorgressive Party candidate for President



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President

Questions, Answers On Write-in Voting

The following are questions and answers on the Illinois write-in vote—issued this week by the Progressive Party:

Q: How can I avoid mistakes in casting a writ-in vote?

A: Follow exactly the method pictured by the Progressive Party's write-in leaflet. This method is approved by Cook County election officials.

Q: Isn't a write-in practically impossible on a voting machine?

A: No, a write-in on the voting machine is simpler and easier than on the paper ballot. Bring your own pencil for a machine write-in, if you may be hesitant to ask election officials for one. (Election officials often neglect to attach a required pencil to the voting machine).

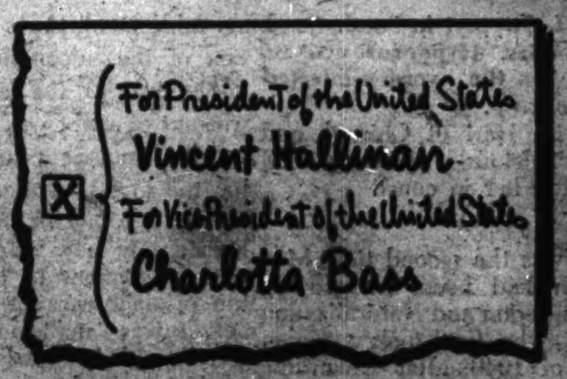
Q: Will my write-in vote be counted?

A: Cook County election officials are publicly pledged to count and report all write-in votes cast in this election. This means that the chances for your write-in are just as good as they would be for a Progressive vote cast by regular voting procedure. Obviously, some votes will be lost where progressive challengers are not on hand to check the count of votes after the closing of the polls. Our answer to this is Progressive challengers in every precinct where any number of Progressive votes are to be expected.

Q: If I make a mistake in my write-in procedure, won't my whole ballot be spoiled?

A: There is no reason in the first place why the write-in of any Progressive who follows the methods set forth in our leaflets should be disqualified. If a mistake is made, the write-in vote itself should be disqualified. If a mistake is made, the write-in vote itself will not be counted, but all other correct votes on the ballot for other candidates will be counted under the election law.

Your ballot as a whole can be spoiled only if you make some distinguishing mark on it other than a write-in or the cross for regular votes.



ON the paper ballot: Write in the above anywhere on the face of the ballot. Be sure to draw the bracket and box and put an X inside of it.

ON the voting machine: Lift tab in upper left hand corner of machine and write in exactly as above.

'SAVE OUR SONS' PARLEY MAKES STRONG PEACE PLEA TO CANDIDATES

By GUNNAR LEANDER

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—From the homes broken by the Korean war, people came to Springfield last week to start a new type of movement for peace.

The Save Our Sons Conference in the Theatre Guild auditorium sounded an appeal to all political candidates and planned even more strenuous pleas for peace to the men who will be placed in the White House and in Congress next week.

These parents, wives, sweethearts prepared what they called a "pyramid" of messages calling for the immediate settlement of the Korean war first and the negotiation of remaining differences later.

Organizers of the conference were bereaved and anxious parents of GI's people like Florence Gowgiel of Argo, Ill., who became a sponsor after visiting her invalided son-in-law in an army hospital where she saw "so many terribly wounded young men."

From the Midwest states, the delegates came here from the farms, from the prairie towns and from the plants.

Meeting as strangers it was hard to break the ice at first. Finally a mother of a POW took the floor and said.

"Let's all get down in front and be together and then we'll get somewhere in getting our sons home and out of prison camps."

Within seconds over 150 people, most of whom had never met before were talking, or listening to their townspeople and fellow Americans describe how the war had hit them or robbed them of their loved ones.

A Negro woman spoke, a Gold Star mother, Mrs. Dorothy Gregory: "We know the burden of this war that is destroying our sons and we must think too what it is doing to the Korean people. Those Korean and Chinese mothers love their sons just like we do.

"I scrubbed floors, worked in kitchens to send my son to the University of Wisconsin . . . he is dead now and my nephew is wounded and an invalid and now they are coming after another nephew.

"The women of the world are looking to us American women to do something. We must come out of this meeting with something to do. . . ."

A hushed silence fell on the hall when Mrs. Gowgiel, arose to make a welcoming address to the widely assorted gathering whose mutual suffering and anxiety had so quickly found them together.

"Korea casts an ominious shadow over our lives," she said. "We are meeting in the home of the presidential candidate who says he is for peace. Eisenhower, the Republican candidate says he will go to Korea—as if we haven't got enough generals there now. . . ."

"There is only one answer—Cease Fire NOW!"

After the Democrat and Republican headquarters here had balked at meeting with the mothers and wives of Korean GI's, the conference adopted the following statement to be sent to Truman, Stevenson and Eisenhower:

"In the name of 200 delegates from 27 cities and towns in the Midwest, we ask of you a pledge now that if you are elected you will order an immediate cease-fire in Korea:

A letter was drafted by the delegates to the POW's in Korea which said in part:

"We do not forget what is happening to you. We want you to know, we want you back home where you belong, NOW. We will arouse the conscience of America; we will stir the men in high office to achieve a cease-fire now, to bring all of you back home. . . ."

Among the delegates were people like Waldo Post, a Clayton, Ill., farmer who crossed the state hobbling on a cane to be here. He had had a bal fall in the hay now and was unable to work for months.

"My son tried to get a furlough," he declared, "I wanted him home for corn picking—but they shipped him to Korea instead."

The Posts came here with three families of neighbors. Their opinions were voiced concisely and unmistakably about the "uselessness" of the Korean war.

"I don't see what we want in those hills," said Mrs. Post, "We've got no business there."

Ward Goodspeed, one of the sponsors of this conference and the father of a GI prisoner of war in Korea, found it difficult to explain how many of the people had been brought to this meeting.

"I don't know how they found out about it," he declaerd, "but they did."

For weeks before it began, a stream of letters came in from across the country. Wrote Mr. and Mrs. Matt B. Pavel of Delphos, Ohio:

"We have a son in Korea. He has been wounded twice. We wanted him home. We will not be able to attend the conference, but we will be praying for it."

And from Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lenz in Clarendon Hills, Ill.: "Our son was wounded at Bunker Hill recently and we're on our way to see him at Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Let us know when you have your next meeting. . . ."

Wrote Mrs. George C. Kaiser from Delavan, Wis.: "Anything I can do to stop this slaughter, I will do willingly, and I know many more mothers who are waiting for someone to tell them how they can help.

"My sons are to be drafted soon and my sympathy goes out to these boys and their parents for such a useless waste of life."

This was the spirit of the "Save Our Sons" Conference last Saturday, a small meeting, but one that seemed to burst outside of the confines of the meeting hall, sounding a note of grief and a cry of protest that echoed in thousands of homes across the Midwest countryside.

The audience sat through it quietly watching the magnificent Quaker peace film, "A Time for Greatness," listening to the discussion, taking part in the delegations to the political parties, the plans for a broadening of a new and personal kind of peace movement.

Armour Pacts Set Pattern in Packing

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers were meeting with the other packers this week after concluding an agreement with Armour & Co., for a four-cent-an-hour wage boost as part of a package estimated at 14 cents. The Armour contract, which will likely become a pattern for the industry provides for:

- A two-year contract period, with wage reopeners each six months, the first being in March, 1953.
- Four cents an hour across the board, with an additional four cents for all women workers and an added 1½ to 3½ cents for workers in the Southern plants.
- A pension plan and an insurance plan.

★

RALPH Helstein, UPWA president, announced that meetings were being scheduled with the other large meat-packing chains, the first of which was to be with the Cudahy company.

The effective date of the new contract is last Sept. 1. The old contract expired last Aug. 11, and was followed by two and a half months of stormy negotiations.

The new pact brings the packing wage minimum to $1.45 an hour and the average to $1.72.

Under the pension plan won by the union, retired workers will receive $105 a month, including social security.

COPPER STRIKE

NORTHERN RHODESIA (ALN).—Thirty thousand African workers in the copper mines here went on strike Oct. 20, paralyzing the source of almost half Britain's copper supplies. The strike for more pay was called by the African Mineworkers Union, which was formed only four years ago. The Northern Rhodesian mines rank second only to those of the U. S. and Chile and account for almost 10 percent of the world output.

Victory in Raid Shows Unity of Workers Behind Harvester Strike

CANTON, Ill.—Forced to divert attention from its Harvester strike to fight off a raid, Farm Equipment-UE emerged victorious here last week in a Taft-Hartley NLRB election as Local 157 defeated UAW-CIO by a 656 to 520 score.

This was the third such raid in Canton, all smashed. It marked the 21st consecutive FE-UE win over UAW in Harvester plants where UAW, raiding at a cost of millions of dollars since 1945, has yet to tear away a plant union.

Due to the raid which had been going on for several months, the Canton FE-UE local has not been involved in the titanic strike against Harvester wage-slashing in the Farmall, East Moline, Rock Falls, Richmond, Louisville, Tractor, West Pullman and McCormick plants, now entering its 10th solid week.

★

ALL UAW-CIO 1952 raids—at the Rock Falls, East Moline, Farmall, Canton and McCormick Works—have now been defeated by FE-UE.

Raids ordered by the UAW-CIO leaders are taking place against FE-UE members despite the fact that FE-UE fully supported the 10-week UAW strike at the Hasvester Melrose Park (Ill.) plant, "settled" a few days before the Canton election by UAW top leaders.

UAW Local 6 leaders in that plant were forced to take strike action by wage-cuts of 30 percent and piece-work price cuts up to 60 percent under the UAW's 5-year contract—the same contract FE-UE rejected in 1950, and is refusing now. The "settlement" failed to resolve actual strike issues.

★

THE Canton raid was staged under the name of the "CIO Midwest Organizing Committee," set up to disorganize the progressive unions of the Midwest, who have yet to steal a plant. It was UAW-CIO which appeared on the ballot. The raid was highlighted by fantastic red-baiting, reproduction of Un-American Committee stool-pigeon rantings Chicago Tribune reprints, etc., all under the campaign slogan "God Bless Our Flag."

Said Gerald Fielde, chairman of the Farm Equipment-UE Harvester Conference Board: "The Canton victory should again prove to Harvester management that their employees in the farm implement plants are determined to maintain their union against any and all attacks.

"It should also serve notice on the company that they will have to settle our strike realistically. That means with pay increases and contract improvements instead of pay cuts and a contract with 15 years of gains gutted out of it."

Ask Court to Force Release of Mrs. Hyndman

GARY.—Following presentation of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, Federal Judge Luther M. Swygert in South Bend Thursday ordered the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service to produce Mrs. Katherine Hyndman in court, it was disclosed this week by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Hyndman has been imprisoned without bail in deportation proceedings since Oct. 7 in Lake County Jail at Crown Point, Ind. She will be represented in court by Chicago attorney, Miss Pearl M. Hart, who will offer argument for her release.

Originally arrested in deportation proceedings proceedings in January 1949 and released on bond, Mrs. Hyndman was seized this time by immigration agents for no stated reason, even though hearings in her case had not been concluded.

★

SHE is married to a native-born citizen, but she herself has been denied citizenship. Brought from Yugoslavia as child of six, Mrs. Hyndman's application for U. S. citizenship has been pending since 1941.

As a naturalization hearing in 1945, the racist contempt of government officials for her progressive beliefs was revealed when they asked her: "What were you doing at a meeting with Negroes?"

Shortly before her rearrest, her husband, Ralph, had been confined to a hospital bed with bleeding ulcers. Now home, he still requires special diet and attention.

GARY STEEL WORKERS DENOUNCE JUSTICE DEPT. PERSECUTION OF MRS. HYNDMAN

GARY, Ind.—The anger of scores of Calumet—area steel workers and their families over the vicious and arbitrary re-arrest and imprisonment without bail of Mrs. Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Indiana has resolved into cold determination to win her freedom.

Mrs. Hyndman, a non-citizen born in Yugoslavia, was seized in deportation proceedings Oct. 7, and has been denied bail since then on orders of the Justice Department. She is being held in Lake County jail at Crown Point, Indiana.

Meanwhile, habeas corpus proceedings Wednesday seeking her release were continued to Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Federal Judge Luther H. Swygert in South Bend, Indiana. Mrs. Hyndman was returned to the vermin-infested county lock-up.

Pearl M. Hart of Chicago and Maurice Tulchinsky of South Bend represented her in court.

★

THIS was the second time Mrs. Hyndman had been arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The first took place in January of 1949, after which she was released on bond.

Some of the points raised in the petition for the writ of habeas corpus were: (1) Mrs. Hyndman had never violated in any way the conditions of bail imposed from the original arrest; (2) she had been available at all times for continuation of the uncompleted hearings in her case; (3) the recent so-called warrant of arrest was "wihout legal validity" in that it stated no cause for the arrest, charged "no violation of any law of the U. S.," nor lodged any new offense or violation subsequent to the charge of the original warrant; and (4) this action was "malicious and arbitrary" and "seriously prejudicial" to Mrs. Hyndman's constitutional rights.

The Committee urged that all individuals and organizations write or wire protests to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C. demanding Katherine Hyndman's immediate release on bail.

Now Showing
Beautiful Soviet Movie
"Symphony of Life"
IN MAGICOLOR
ALSO OPERA CLASSIC
LA TRAVIATA
CINEMA ANNEX
210 W. Madison

At Last!! Coming to Chicago!
Sensational Magicolor documentary movie
"THE NEW CHINA"
4 Showings Only!
Friday, Nov. 14, 8:30 P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 15, 8:30 P.M.
Sun., Nov. 16, 3 P.M. & 7 P.M.
PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM
2457 W. Chicago
Benefit: A.P.C. Donation $1
Get tickets now at APC offices
166 W. Washington

New Shipment of Books from Abroad!
"My Universities"
By MAXIM GORKY
75 cents
"Steel and Slag"
By VLADIMIR POPOV
$2.00
"My Apprenticeship"
By MAXIM GORKY
$1.00
"A Story of a Real Man"
By BORIS POLEVOI
$1.50
Modern Book Store
64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914
DE 2-6552

NEXT WEEK

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kasselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesslring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Coliseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A mmorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainty was fortified last week with the news that workers in dozens of cities and towns had stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearming Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the International Confederation of "free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

70% Polled in Los Angeles Ask Cease-Fire

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — More than 200 citizens expressed their views this week in a poll conducted in the 24th Congressional District by that district's Peace Committee. Poll results are to be presented to Congressional candiates.

Residents of the Temple-Burlington and Riverside-Allesandro areas expressed these views:

54 percent believe "more money should be appropriated for low-cost housing."

58 percent felt "the war budget should be cut in order to lower taxes."

70 percent agreed to these statements:

"There should be an immediate 'Cease-Fire' order given in Korea."

"A law should be passed preventing Congressmen from filibustering all civil rights legislation such as FEPC." (This percentage held constant for white neighborhoods as well as the predominantly Negro neighborhoods.)

84 percent want an effective price control law.

90 percent expressed a desire for our government to "make a sincere effort to get the Great Powers to sit down around the conference table to negotiate all differences to avoid a third World War."

Among the comments of those interviewed: several women felt there should be a law forcing landlords to keep their property in a livable condition; a youth asked that the voting age be lowered to 18 years, and a paper boy thought city street lights should remain lighted in the early morning hours.

Fifteen of the people interviewed expressed the desire to accompany the delegation to the Congressional candidates when the findings of the Committee are presented.

Candidates who will receive tabulated results of the Poll are Norris Poulson, incumbent, and Bert Sharp, Independent Progressive Party.

GOV'T OPENS TAX ATTACK ON ANTI-FASCIST AID BODY

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee yesterday disclosed that the Bureau of Internal Revenue is demanding $307,000 in retroactive income taxes for 1942 to 1949, during which the committee raised and distributed more than $1,000,000 for resettlement of Spanish Republican refugees and for relief and medical aid to victims of Franco in France and Mexico.

The committee in a statement issued in the name of its chairman, Dr. Mark Straus, charged that "this move to tax the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee out of existence" has been initiated to silence the "only consistent voice of opposition to a program of American economic and military aid to the Franco regime."

"During almost the entire eight-year period," Dr. Straus declared, "the committee operated as a tax-exempt organization under license (No. 539) of the President's War Relief Control Board. The backtracking of the Truman administration therefore represents a futile effort to re-write history and a most cynical abuse of the power of

PROFITS STILL ZOOM

WASHINGTON (FP). — The Federal Trade Commission reported to Congress that profit rate after taxes, of most U. S. manufacturing concerns were higher in 1951 than in 1940.

WIN PENSION FIGHT

SAN DIEGO (FP).—After a three-year battle Local 229, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL, won for Ben Garland, 32, former Cudahy Packing Co. employe a pension for life and free medical treatment.

Secret Hearing on Fired Negro Vet

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The U. S. Army opened closed hearings here on the dismissal of Walter E. Barnett, Negro vet, from his job at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot last April.

Barnett, 40, who was wounded at Iwo Jima, was fired as a "security-loyalty risk" after he circulated an FEPC petition at the depot. He was also 'accused' of being a supporter of the Progressive Party.

At last Tuesday's hearing, Army brass not only barred newsmen from the hearing room, and from a waiting room outside, but seized a camera from Al Herzenbaugh, photographer for the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal. They also barred Progressive Party members, including Chester Higgins, national committeeman; Mrs. Lillian Elder, national committeewoman, and L. O. Ford and Albert Adams.

Call for Action to Block Ward Frameup, Aid Harvester Strikers

Here are some of the things that are needed, things that you can do to help the Harvester strikers:

1—Protest the threatened frameup of union leader Harold Ward. Send protests to State's Attorney John S. Boyle, Mayor Martin Kennelly, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson.

2—Help raise money for the Ward defense, funds for legal costs, publicity, etc. Send checks to the National Committee to Free Harold Ward, 37 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.

3—Join the mass picketing at the Harvester plants.

4—Help feed the strikers' families, maintain strike kitchens, meet emergency rent, medical and other needs, keep the kids clothed, pay the fines of pickets who are being arrested by policy constantly.

5—Pledge a regular sum each week or months, individually or through your union or organization. The end of this strike is not in sight!

BOSS MUST GIVE WORKERS 2 HOURS WITH PAY TO VOTE

Two hours' time off to vote for all workers who are eligible voters without loss of pay is guaranteed by Illinois law, backed up by recent court decisions and a resolution of the Wage Stabilization Board. The Illinois Statute requires only that the worker put in his request for time off before election day and that the particular hours given be at the discretion of the employer.

Passed in 1897, the law provides a fine of $50 to $300 for violations by employers.

A U. S. Supreme Court decision of March 1 this year in a case dealing with a parallel law in Missouri, supported the provision that time off must not only be allowed but paid for by the employer. Recently a ruling by Judge Harry Fisher in Chicago on a suit brough by UAW-CIO local 758 further reinforced the time-off-with-pay law.

The WSB Chicago Regional Office has announced unanimous passage of a resolution providing that prior board approval is not required for time off with pay to vote in the 1952 elections and that it should not be charged to any amount available under any of the Board's regulations or resolutions.

Set Meetings to Urge Clemency For Rosenbergs

CHICAGO.—Demands for executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now facing death on trumped-up spy charges, will be voiced at two meetings scheduled by the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Hamilton Hotel Ballroom, 20 S. Dearborn will be the site of the first meeting on Thursday Evening, November 13 at 8 p.m. Speakers will be Attorney Stephen Love, Professor of Law at Northwestern University, and Rabbi G. George Fox, formerly rabbi of the South Shore Temple.

On November 19 the Committee will sponsor a meeting at 1174 E. 57th Street. Rabbi S. Burr Yampol and Profesor Robert Morss Lovett will speak.

The Rosenberg Committee has available at its office, printed postcards addressed to President Truman calling for executive clemency for the Rosenbergs. Plans are to secure thousands of signatures on these cards. Chicagoans are also urged by the committee to send telegrams and other communications to the President urging clemency.

StrattonRapped In CFL Organ For Aiding Nazis

CHICAGO.—The Federation News, organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, this week blasted GOP gubernatorial candidate William Stratton for his record of aid to the Nazis.

Said the Federation News:

William Stratton, Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, allowed a convicted Nazi agent to use his Congressional free mailing privilege when Stratton was a member of Congress."

It points to the fact that Stratton "permitted George Sylvester Viereck to mail Hitlers propaganda at taxpayers' expense just before Pearl Harbor."

"Stratton inserted material in the Congressional Record which the Nazis thought so helpful to Hitler's cause that they wanted to distribute it. So one of Viereck's little helpers obtained permission from Stratton to send it through without even payment of postage," concludes the AFL organ.

National Committee to Defend Ward Formed

CHICAGO.—A national Committee to Free Harold Ward was formed here this week to block the frameup attempt which is being used by the Harvester Company to smash the nine-week-old strike. While the UE workers balked new attempts at strikebreaking and scored a smashing victory over raiders at the Canton plant (see page 2), the union concentrated on the defense of the 29-year-old Negro leader at the McCormick Works who is imprisoned under a phony indictment of first degree murder.

The UE district leadership pledged to "take the case to every corner of America, enlisting the support of decent men and women everywhere."

★

"WE SHALL NOT REST," the union added, "until Harold Ward is restored to us, to take his rightful place as a leader and as a free man."

The union prepared a 29-page fact sheet on the Ward case. It documented the facts surrounding Ward's arrest, the death of William M. Foster, the loopholes in the prosecution's case, the company's record of terror, the role of the police and the press.

A hearing on motions to quash the indictment against Ward was slated to take place on Nov. 14 before Judge Wendell E. Green in Criminal Court, 26th and California. Ward's attorney, Claude Holman also argued that the indictments were faulty because the grand jury which returned them was improperly chosen.

Ken Born, UE international representative assigned full time to the Ward defense, said that a large committee of trade unionists was beng set up as part of the movement to halt the frameup.

Plan Xmas Party for Smith Act Families

CHICAGO.—December 14 will witness the second Xmas party by Chicagoans and neighbors in surrounding territory, who last year opened their hearts and their purses to give the children of Smith Act families in this area a Christmas party whose wonders and gifts and fun were remembered long after the Christmas season was over.

The first Christmas Party Committee meeting has already been held and plans are under way for mas stockings, gifts for every child present, a huge decorated Christmas tree, and performers who will equal if not surpass the wonderful clowns, magicians and other entertainers of the first Xmas paryt.

The St. Louis family of William Sentner, one of the newest group of people picked up and indicted under the Smith Act, is being invited as special guests to the Xmas party.

★

ADMISSION will be $1.00 for adults. Children will be admitted free of charge. Proceeds of the party will go toward Prisoners Relief, whose growing list is already shockingly long, and toward help for needy Smith Act children.

The party will be held at UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland Ave.

The Committee urges parents to save this date—Dec. 14.—to give themselves and their children a really wonderful afternoon, and to show the children of Smith Act families that love and admiration for them is solidly rooted in the hearts of the people.

Says the Committee: "The constant attempts of the political police to isolate the children of Smith Act families from their neighbors and schoolmates—has flopped dismally.

"These children have made an investment in the future of their country, not in dollars and cents, but in years of separation from their fathers and mothers whose only crime was that they devoted themselves to the needs and aspirations of the working masses.

"The least the rest of us can do is come out in large numbers to this second Xmas party in honor of these children, and make it a huge success."

Butchers Approve Pre-Wrapped Meat

CHICAGO.—Several thousand members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen ratified two important contracts in a meeting in Plumbers Auditorium.

The union members voted to accept $10 a week pay hikes for 800 butchers employed by the Jewel Tea company, raising the pay for head butchers to $101 a week and boosting earnings of journeymen to $94.50.

The pact with Jewel removes the prohibition against sale of prewrapped fresh meat, and if approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, Jewel meat customers will wait on themselves.

Hold Hearing On Nov. 6 in Boshardy Case

CHICAGO.—Joseph Boshardy, 58, non-citizen born in Hungary, was arrested in deportation proceedings here Tuesday, Oct. 21, under McCarran Law charges of past membership in the Communist Party. He is being held in County Jail, with bail set at $4,000 by the Justice Department. A hearing has already been set for Nov. 6, according to Mr. Boshardy's attorney, Max R. Naiman.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born revealed that his arrest was not an isolated incident in the national witch-hunt hysteria, but occured only the night before nine non-citizens facing deportation were scheduled to surrender themselves at Ellis Island in New York Harbor on orders of the Attorney General.

The Committee also pointed to the two-week denial of bail to Katherine Hyndman of Gary, Indiana and recent arrest of Mathew Brzovich of Chicago as further indication of a pre-arranged continuity reminiscent of the 1920 Palmer Raids staged coast-to-coast by the Justice Department.

Mrs. Hyndman has been held without bail since Oct. 7 in the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana. Mr. Brzovich, arrested for deportation in a midnight raid Oct. 15, was released under $5,000 bond. Both are Croatians, natives of Yugoslavia.

The Midwest Committee, acting in his behalf, appealed that funds for Joseph Boshardy's defense be sent c/o its office at 431 South Dearborn St., Room 325, Chicago 5, Illinois.

So. Side Acts to Beat Vail

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO—High on the list of enemies of the people who seek election to Congress this week is the name of Richard B. Vail, Republican, candidate for re-election from the 2nd District on Chicago's South Side.

A wealthy industrialist, manufacturing steel plant products, and darling of the reactionary "Chicago Tribune," Vail boasts of a record in Congress which includes:

Co-authorship of the fascist McCarran Bill;

Responsibility, as a member of the House un-American Committee, for the persecution of the "Hollywood Ten" and top scientists like Dr. Edward U. Condon, former director of atomic energy research.

Violent opposition to all federal appropriations for housing, health, and education;

Full support of the Taft-Hartley slave labor law.

•

With the arrogance of a full-blown fascist, Vail has used his office to insult, threaten and hound constituents who dared to criticize his actions in Congress. Typical of the treatment he accords visitors is the story of his threat to a group of women who had come to express their concern about the Korean war. Clenching his fist in anger, Vail thundered: "I'll have all your names turned over to the un-American Activities Committee!"

To Vail, as to his prototype, McCarthy of Wisconsin, opposition to his program is equivalent to treason. Under the impact of his hysterical attempts to stifle those who differ with him, a broad section of his constituency was stirring this week to remove him from office. Included in this group were the CIO, numerous AFL and independent unionists, Americans for Democratic Action, the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, and the Progressive Party.

Leading the array of scientists who have called for Vail's defeat are Professor Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize winner in atomic science, Professor Samuel K. Allison, nuclear physicist, and Professor Robert Redfield, noted anthropologist from the University of Chicago. The university is situated in Vail's district and has been subjected to a large measure of his un-American activities.

Urey, while supporting Eisenhower for the presidency, joined the others in a declaration this week that "Vail must be defeated—for his assault on the basic American freedoms."

The scandal of the 2nd district, underlining the corruption of the Democratic party machine, is the fact that Vail's opponent, Barratt O'Hara, is receiving the "silent treatment" from Democratic politicinas. O'Hara's record in Congress, where he sat for the two year term prior to his defeat by Vail in 1950, was too consistently "good" on domestic issues for his party's comfort.

While going along with Truman's foreign policy, O'Hara voted with labor and the people on every domestic issue, including his opposition to the McCarran Bill, the Taft-Hartley Law, and the un-American Activities Committee.

The Progressive Party this week urged voters of the 2nd district to "defend American freedom by defeating Richard B. Vail—Chicago's own McCarthy!

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE !!

Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films Forums, Meetings in the WHAT'S ON COLUMN of the ILLINOIS WORKER

Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents a word $1.50 minimum

Send money with copy

DISPLAY ADS:

1 inch	$3.60 per inch
6 inch	2.80 per inch
13 inch	2.33 per inch
26 inch	1.87 per inch

Special rates for 2 or more insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with Display Ads

SYMPHONY OF LIFE. Beautiful Soviet magicolor film now showing at the Cinema Annex, 3210 W. Madison. Also La Traviata.

NOV. 8TH. Hold It Open! 2nd Annual Hallowe'en Costume Party and Ball. Pull out that old tux and evening gown—dress it up and get set for a high time. Dancing. Refreshments—the works! Auspices: Ill. P.P. $1 with costume, $1.25 without.

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS. Public meeting November 13, Hamilton Hotel Ballroom, 20 S. Dearborn, 8 p.m. Tickets 74c from Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 179 W. Washington, Room 1008.

SOVIET MUSIC AND REALISM. Facts and outcome of the recent music criticism. Friday, Nov. 14, 8 p.m., Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 23 W. Washington. Donation 50c.

PREMIERE Showing in Chicago—Color Film, New China. People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Nov. 14-15-16—8 p.m. Special matinee showing Nov. 16. Auspices: AFC. Donation $1.

CHRISTMAS PARTY sponsored by Prisoners Relief Committee for the children of Smith Act victims. Sunday, Dec. 14. UE Hall.

Rev. Hill Says: Back Hallinan and Bass!

Make Your Vote Count for Peace and Democracy

VINCENT HALLINAN

DETROIT.—Rev. Charles Hill, national vice-chairman of the Progressive Party, in an election appeal to voters said: "Your vote is precious. It speaks for you. Make it talk your language.

"You want higher wages. How can you make your vote say so? Not by voting for Republican and Democratic candidates who support the wage freeze. The only vote for higher wages is a vote for Hallinan and Bass who are the only candidates who say, 'End the Wage Freeze Now'.

"You want peace in Korea now. How can you say so at the polls on November 4th? Not by voting for either Eisenhower or Stevenson. Both support the continuation of the war. The only vote for peace in Korea now is a vote for Hallinan and Bass who are the only candidates who call for an immediate cease fire.

"You want civil rights now. How can you say so through your vote? Not by voting for the Democratic and Republican candidates who have promised but never delivered civil rights in all their years of political power. The only vote for civil rights now is a vote for Hallinan and Bass.

"So when you go to the polls, vote for what you believe in. Because a big vote for Hallinan and Bass will tell the politicians that there are large number of voters who know what they want. This is the best pressure that you can put on them.

"On the other hand, a vote for the candidates of the old parties is a wasted vote, because it is a vote for what you don't believe in.

"So I urge you to vote for what you want, by voting for the Progressive Party candidates, Vincent Hallinan for President, and Charlotta A. Bass for vice-President."

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

Michigan edition
The Worker

Recentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Mrs. Glenn, Sec. of State Candidate, Gets 1,000 Signatures for Peace

GRAND RAPIDS.—An inspiring demonstration of leadership by example in the campaign for a cease-fire in Korea has been provided by a Negro mother of a Korean veteran, Mrs. Virginia Glenn, who got 1000 postcards signed and sent to President Truman on that issue.

She is candidate for Secretary of State on the Progressive Party ticket in Washington. A big vote for her will keep the PP on the ballot.

When her son came home from Korea, his nervous system shattered by the horrors he had seen, Mrs. Glenn made a vow that other sons must be saved from such a fate.

This courageous Negro mother went out into the streets of her home town of Grand Rapids, into the communities and homes, stood on windy street corners and with the help of other peace fighters collected 1000 signatures on postcards asking President Truman to stop the killing in Korea now.

This leadership by example is why the workers, farmers of Michigan, Negro and white, picked this dynamic woman leader to head their state ticket on the Progressive Party. Almost everyone she talked with signed the card to Truman.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY CANDIDATES: Left to right, Virginia Glenn, candidate for Secretary of State; Vincent Hallinan, candidate for President; Margaret Nowak, candidate for Congress, 16th C. D.; George Fox, youth candidate for State Treasurer.

Auto Magnates Build Huge Fund to Elect Charles Potter —Their Labor-Hating Favorite

DETROIT.—John Bugas, former FBI agent, now vice president of Ford, and Harry Anderson, vice president of GM, are named in the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 24, as being in charge of shaking down thousands of Ford and GM dealers for $1,000 each to elect Congressman Potter to the U. S. Senate.

The charge is made by Drew Pearson, columnist of the Free Press. Potter, who is a member of the House Un-American Committee, was of course not available for any statement.

Potter is running against U. S. Senator Blair Moody with red-baiting the main plank of his appeal for election.

The collections by Bugas and Anderson are not based, as in former years, on cars sold, but on strictly a cash basis, and if the dealer don't come across the number of cars they receive in the future may decrease.

Potter of course is the perfect candidate for the big auto trusts. He voted against repeal of Taft-Hartley, against public housing and for every NAM plank.

Miss Henderson Urges Vote for Negro Candidates on All Lines

DETROIT.—Miss Erma Henderson, National Committeewoman of the Progressive Party, in a statement to Michigan voters, said that the question of civil rights is a key issue Nov. 4 and that Negro voters will not buy promises anymore on this.

"We in the Progressive Party do more than discuss civil rights, or even include it in our platform. We try to live within our Party the principles of our Party. And one of our fundamental principles is the right of the Negro people to full representation—in the leadership of political parties, and in all levels of public office and public life," she said.

"Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, our candidate for Vice President of the United States, the first Negro woman ever nominated for such high office, is proof of our devotion to that principle. Mrs. Charlotta Bass is a symbol to use of what we hope to attain by way of civil rights when all of us are free.

In the Negro people's struggle for equal rights, 21 Negro candidates ran in Michigan primaries on GOP and Democratic Party tickets. Prominent Negroes are nominated. We Progressives hold that the election of these Negroes to public office, no matter what Party ticket they run on, represents a real advancement in the achievement of a fully democratic society here in America.

"We, therefore, greet with the greatest enthusiasm, the nomination of these Negro candidates in Michigan."

Rouge to Vote On FEPC

RIVER ROUGE.—River Rouge voters have special reason to get out and vote Tuseday, for they can vote in a local Fair Employment Practices Ordinance for the first time in Downriver's jimcrow history.

Volunteers Wanted to Pass Out P.P. Slates, Watch at Polls

DETROIT. — The Progressive Party peace vote must not be stolen. Political hacks watching the polls for the two old parties are likely to be in cahoots to throw out Progressive votes and make the election look like a landslide in favor of the war program.

That is why the Progressive Party has issued an urgent appeal tor men and women to take off Tuesday, Nov. 4, in order to watch the polls and supervise the vote-counting, especially in working class and Negro election districts.

In these last few days before election, every effort must be made to break through the virtual press-radio-TV blackout on the very existence of the Progressive Party. The PP now has available a 4-page tabloid describing its peace program and its candidates.

Volunteers to distribute this tabloid and the slates are asked to report to the PP office, 1442 Griswold, Room 301 from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sat. and Sun., and from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mon. Volunteers for poll-watching should report to the PP office Monday for assignment.

PP Candidates Back Miners' Pay Demand

DETROIT. — Four CIO auto unionists who are Progressive Party candidates in Tuesday's election wired their support last week to the embattled coal miners.

"We auto workers of Michigan are watching the miners' fight for higher wages with deep personal interest," they wrote. "Our demand for more money for milk for own kids is tied to the fight the miners are putting up. Big business-dominated government boards which grant price increases to corporations must be made to understand that human rights come first."

The four signers are Lasker Smith, Murray Body-Ecorse worker, candidate for State Senate in Wayne County's fourth district; J. Cecil Rutherford, Kaiser Frazer worker, candidate for state representative from Washtenaw County's first district; Lee Cain, Dodge Worker and Hyman Baill, DeSoto-Warren worker, both candidates for state representative from Wayne County's first district.

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES

SECRETARY OF STATE: Virginia Glenn, housewife, Negro woman leader, mother of veteran of Korea war, got 1,000 people in her home town of Grand Rapids to write postcards to President Truman to call a Cease-Fire in Korea.

★

STATE TREASURER: Richard Fox, youth candidate, six years in armed forces, member of the AFL Carpenters Union.

★

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, non-partisan ballot: Morton Eden, ran for this post in 1949, got 104,000 votes. World War II veteran, member of law firm, Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.

★

CONGRESS, FIRST DISTRICT: Adam Kujtkowski, editor of Polish paper.

★

CONGRESS, FIFTH DISTRICT: William Glenn, auto worker, member of UAW-CIO, leader in NAACP for years in Grand Rapids.

★

CONGRESS, 16TH DISTRICT: Margaret Nowak, well known in labor and Polish circles, wife of former State Senator Stanley Nowak.

★

CONGRESS, 18TH DISTRICT: Dwight I. Todd, has worked as a teacher, packinghouse worker, was one of Eugente Debs' campaign managers when he ran for President.

★

CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT: David R. Luce, veteran, workers leader for many years.

★

STATE SENATORS: First District, Margaret Josephine Wells; 12th District, Prof. John Sheppard; 21st District, Doris Lampley.

★

STATE REPRESENTATIVES: Kent County, First District, Dorothy Sompolinsky; Washtenaw County, First District, J. Cecil Rutherford.

★

STATE REPRESENTATIVES: Wayne County, First District, Angelo Deltos, Benjamin Kocel, Marx Cooper, Lee Cain, Virginia Storich, Hyman Baill.

★

STATE REPRESENTATIVE: Fourth District, Lasker Smith, Ecorse.

HOW TO VOTE FOR PEACE

1—Place your X (not a check or other mark) alongside names of all Progressive Party candidates—Hallinan, Bass, Glenn, Fox, local congressional and state legislative candidates.

2—You can then mark your X alongside any individuals on other slates who are running for other offices.

3—Check your ballot carefully to make sure you have not voted for two candidates for any one office. If you have made any mistakes, do not erase or cross out. Ask for a fresh set of ballots. You are entitled to them.

EVERY PROGRESSIVE PARTY VOTE IS A VOTE FOR PEACE. DON'T WASTE YOURS!

'Six' Ask Details of Indictment As Essential in Preparing Defense

DETROIT.—A motion for a "bill of particulars" in the Detroit Smith Act case was filed last week for consideration of Federal Judge Theodore Levin. The judge is expected to consider this and any other pre-trial motions on Nov. 3 or shortly thereafter.

A "bill of particulars" would require the government to narrow down its vague, all-inclusive charge of "agreeing to teach and advocate the necessity to overthrow the U.S. Government by force and violence" to specific speeches and writings in which such advocacy allegedly appeared.

An affdavit supporting this request, filed by William Allan, one of the six defendants and editor of the Michigan Worker, asserted:

"The deliberate failure of the prosecution to directly accuse me and my co-defendants of actually engaging in prohibited teaching and advocacy; the couching of the charge in broad generalities; and employing the oft-criticized technique of alleging a 'conspiracy' (with all the latent fears that word generates), is characteristic of current efforts to confuse the public into believing that constitutional rights are not at stake in Smith Act trials."

Allan's affdavit explains that Marxism-Leninism is an all-embracing philosophy and that it would be an impossible task for the defendants to study an entire body of thought in search for some phrases which might be construed by the government to contain the prohibited advocacy. It would be impossible to review all the speeches and writings of the defendants and even unnamed associates during the seven years covered by the indictment, and before in any part of the world.

Without pre-trial particulars identifying the time and place of meetings, conversations, the books, speeches where the alleged illegal advocacy occurred, the defendants would be unable to collect rebuttal proof of their true intent, Allan declared.

"The principle of full pre-trial disclosure," he concluded, "is absolutely essential in a case where, as here, the First Amendment is at issue, where the element of the specific intent with which words are spoken and articles are written looms so large and where the cause of freedom of speech and press is inevitably placed in jeopardy."

The motion for the bill of particulars was filed by Attorney Ernest Goodman for the six Detroit Smith Act defendants— Allan, Saul Wellman, Nat Ganley, Helen Winter, Thomas Dennis and Phil Schatz.

ACTIVITIES TO SAVE ROSENBERGS URGENT

DETROIT.— The Detroit committee for Justice in the Rosenberg Case urges an increased flood of letters, telegrams and postcards to President Truman requesting executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The two have been sentenced to death in a "spy" frameup. The death penalty has never before been imposed by a civil court for such an offense. By contrast, Americans who betrayed their country to the Axis are already freed and Nazi murderers who received life sentences for mass concentration camp killings have just been granted amnesty in Germany.

A postcard asking the President to have mercy in the Rosenbergs case is available at the committee's headquarters, 1442 Griswold, Room 303.

VOTE 'NO' ON 1, 3, 'YES' on 2

DETROIT.—Proposed Amendment No. 1 to appear on Tuesday's ballot would allow the search and seizure without warrant of persons suspected of possessing narcotics.

Attorney Edward Turner, state president of the National Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People urged that this police-sponsored amendment be turned down by the voters.

"While sale and use of narcotics is an evil to society and should be wiped out, the proposed amendment to the search and seizure clause of the State Constitution is wanton and an abuse of fundamental civil liberties of the citizens," the NAACP leader warned.

The proposed amendment is unconstitutional, he added, as it would subject any and everyone to possible abuse and undue pressure by police officers. The Negro people would no doubt be the chief victim, he charged.

Vote "yes" on Amenment Two; "no" on Amendment Three if you want to have a representative state legislature reflecting the strength of Michigan's working-class and Negro population!

Wayne P.P. Jamboree

DETROIT.—A pre-election jamboree will be sponsored by the Progressive Party of Wayne County on Saturday, Nov. 1, 9 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road. The evening will feature the premere Detroit showing of the two-hour technicolor travelogue, New China. Dancing and food are included in the $1 admission charge.

THE RIGHT TO BAIL IS IN GREAT PERIL!

By ARTHUR McPHAUL,
Exc. Sec. Civil Rights Congress

(My column is being written by Saul Grossman, secretary, Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born).

The right to bail is in danger!

This week the Justice Department cancelled bail already posted for nine men and women arrested in deportation proceedings in Indianaand New York. These men and women, who are not accused of violating their bail agreements, who have not had hearings on whether they should be deported, who are not charged with any crime, have been seized and jailed.

This is the McCarran-Walter law in action. They can be held without bail for several days until six months after a final order of deportation.

What kind of a game is President Truman playing? While his right hand man, the Attorney General, is throwing the Bill of Rights in jail, the President appoints a commission to investigate the injustices of the McCarran-Walter Act!

Was this just window dressing in order to get votes for the Democratic Party?

The President attacks the Republican Party for its part in passing the McCarran-Walter Act. Of course the Republicans, including Rep. Charles Potter (now trying to become General Motors' office in the U. S. Senate) wholeheartedly supported and voted for the Bill. However, every Democratic Senator chairing a major Senate Committee, including the Democratic whip on the floor of the Senate, voted for the Bill. Bill's author is the Democratic Senator from Nevada, Pat McCarran.

If President Truman is really opposed to the McCarran Act, he can order his attorney general to release these nine people now held without bail and call a halt to future arrests.

There are more than 40 men and women in Michigan who have been arrested for deportation and who are free on bail pendin" hearings. They all face rearrest and the danger of being thrown into jail withotu bail.

We can prevent any arrests in Michigan, and free those arrested elsewhere, by mounting a tremendous protest campaign to the Attorney General and President Truman. Labor unions, religious organizations, civic and fraternal groups are urged to send resolutions of protest demanding the release of those now being held without bail.

Individuals should send letters, wires and postcards.

Defend the right to bail for all Americans! Free those held without bail!

Public Barred from Hearing on Deportation of Harry Price, CIO Unionist, to Fascist Greece

DETROIT.—Disregarding the rights of the public, the Immigration Department held a closed dor hearing on Oct. 22, in the case of a CIO member fighting deportation to fascist Greece, where hundreds of trade unionists have imprisoned and murdered for for their activities.

Married to an invalid wife who is a descendant of Civil War veterans, and father of a disabled World War II veteran, Harry Price, member of Local 1064, CIO Restaurant Workers Union, testified that he faces physical persecution and possible death if deported to Greece.

Price, 59, legal resident in the U. S. for 42 years, was recently ordered deported under the McCarran Act for alleged past membership in the Communist Party. Under existing law, he cannot be deported to a country where he faces physical persecution. The mere fact that he was being deported by the U. S. Government for alleged membership in the Communist Party would be sufficient grounds to imprison him in Greece, Attorney Ernest Goodman charged.

Warning that the barring of the public in this case was a precedent for star chamber proceedings in the future, Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, urged that protests be sent to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C. Labor organizations and trade unionists were also urged to protest the deportation of their fellow trade unionist.

PROFILES OF MICHIGAN SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS — III

WILLIAM ALBERTSON DEFIED THE STEEL AND COAL KINGS OF PITTSBURGH

[Note: William Albertson, 42, of Detroit is scheduled to go on trial in Pittsburgh Nov. 5 on the same fantastic Smith Act charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence" of which six other Detroiters are accused.]

DETROIT.—Brought up amid the squalor and misery imposed on Pittsburgh's common folk by the great steel and coal kings, Bill Albertson recognized early in life that it's up to working people to build a happier future.

His mother was a Communist, and through her Bill met other men and women, Negro and white, who sought to organize the unorganized miners, mill workers, who battled jimcrow and discrimination, who fought for better living conditions for the disinherited and painted a magnificent picture of a new life where all could enjoy the fruits of their labor.

An honor student and an avid reader, Bill was particularly influenced by the writings of Jack London—his scathing exposures of capitalist injustices and his warnings against the fascist brutality of the "iron heel."

Bill's mother was a nurse, and Bill himself wanted to become a doctor. He entered the University of Pittsburgh, taking a pre-med course. His aspirations were smashed when a university spokesman told him that, brilliant student though he was, as a Jew he had scant hopes of being admitted to medical school.

Bill fought back against such injustices. He became president of the campus Liberal Club. He led struggles for free speech against the Steel Trust-dominated Board of Trustees. He helped forestall the efforts of university authorities to recruit students as scabs against striking "stuffer boys" in the mailing room of the Pittsburgh Press.

In May, 1929, Bill, then a Sophomore, organized a meeting to hear Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, the noted educator, speak in defense of Tom Mooney, victim of one of the most shocking anti-labor frameups in American history.

For this "crime"—so similar to the "overt acts" of organizing meetings of which is today accused under the Smith Act—Bill was expelled from the university. Thousands of students rallied to his defense, holding great protest meetings on campus, but the industrial overlords of student thought stood by their expulsion order.

His formal schooling has abruptly ended, Bill became Pittsburgh organizer of the Young Communist League and further earned the spiteful hatred of the Smoky City's industrial overlords by fighting evictions, for home relief, for shelter for the homeless, for jobs, for unemployment insurance.

In 1932 he went to New York City. Having waited on tables and jerked sodas while he was helping to pay his way through high school and college, he joined the left-led Food Workers Industrial Union and soon became editor of its newspaper, The Food Worker, and secretary of its Hotel and Restaurant Division.

His union made strides organizing restaurant workers in the Broadway area against the industry's abominable conditions—low wages, long hours, split shifts, discrimination against Negroes, unemployment. The employers relied heavily on big racketeers and gunmen, headed by the notorious Dutch Schultz, to keep the workers down. Corrupt organizers of the AFL in that field accepted huge payoffs from the mobsters in return for promises not to demand living wages for their members in "protected" restaurants.

However, the successes of the Food Workers Industrial Union were so great that the rank and file of the AFL Hotel and Res-

(Continued on Page 8)

BERENSON BOOKSTORE
The Trucks Act — Michigan's Blue Print for a Fascist State
By WM. ALBERTSON 10¢
In bundles of 10 or more — 7¢
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P.M.
2419 W. Grand River, Room 7

Guitar Instruction
Beginners and Advance Students
ERIC ALBERTSON
TO 5-8573

JACK RASKIN & COLEMAN YOUNG
will give you better CLEANING and faster at less cost at
SPOTLESS CLEANERS
15387 Livernois — UN 4-4612
Pick-up and Delivery

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS
First Branch: 2934 YEMANS
Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

• *Appliances*
• *Floor Coverings*
J. GREEN & CO.
2660 Gratiot — LO 7-1124

Complete Collision Work
Bumping and Painting
LIVERNOIS Body Builders
8081 Livernois WE 3-9582

Michigan Edition
The WORKER
Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. Phone: WO 4-1965

Women Spark Vote Drive for Otis Hood

BOSTON

AS THE ELECTION campaign for Otis A. Hood, popular Communist leader who is running as an independent candidate for State Representative from Ward 14, enters its final week, canvassers report a growing response to Hood's main plank—cease-fire in Korea.

The campaign is being sparked by a group of hard-working women, all mothers of youngsters ranging in age from one to twelve, who have been touring the shopping areas with a sound truck. Wherever they find groups of shoppers, they stop, speak to the voters on the need for a cease-fire in Korea, distribute Hood election campaign material, then go on to the next busy corner. The response has been especially friendly, and of the thousands of pieces of literature distributed, none has been thrown away.

★

HOOD has been speaking directly to his neighbors through a series of street corner meetings, as well as through weekly radio broadcasts over station WCOP, every Monday evening from 6:45 to 7 p.m. The last meeting at the famous G&G corner, in the heart of Ward 14, was, according to old political observers, one of the best ever addressed by Hood. The large crowd which braved a sharp cold wind to hear Hood evinced a keener political interest in issues than ever before. The feeling of the audience was summed up by one bystander who remarked, "This guy is the first one to speak around here who makes any sense."

Sunday evening, Oct. 26, 100 people attended an election rally at the Morton Plaza in Dorchester to hear Hood and the guest speaker, Isadore Begun, one of the two Smith Act victims acquitted at

OTIS HOOD

Foley Square. The meeting was chaired by William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Negro weekly, the Boston Chronical. Harrison condemned the barbarism of the trials and recent arrests, and compared it to the growing lynch terror against the Negro people.

The meeting presented $300 to Begun, to be used for the defense of Smith Act victims. An additional $100 was pledged in the next few weeks.

Hood received an ovation when he stepped to the platform. Devoting the major part of his speech to the key issue of peace, he exposed the myth of "Soviet aggression," and explained the major role of the Soviet Union in the fight for peace. He urged the audience to help roll up a big vote for Hood as the best way the people in the ward could express themselves for peace.

Hood winds up his campaign with the traditional street corner meeting, Saturday night before elections, at the G&G in Dorchester, and a final radio broadcast on election eve.

Miners Back, Wage Ruling to Be Reviewed

PROMISED by President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam a review of the ruling cutting the raise of coal miners from $1.90 to $1.50, the United Mine Workers have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields.

In directing the miners to go back to the pits after a week-long strike, John L. Lewis said the government should be given a "reasonable" time to reconsider. The return to work came after a White House conference that included Mr. Truman, Lewis, Putnam, Harry Moses, head of northern coal operators, and others. As another condition, Moses agreed to pay immediately the $1.50 a day boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board and hold the 40 cents in escrow pending final disposal of the issue. The 10 cents more a ton into the welfare fund agreed to by operators, needs no WSB approval.

There was no doubt that the political situation was a factor and had to some extent complicated an immediate decision just as it had influenced the original decision of the WSB cutting 40 cents a day off the miners' raise.

★

THE CUTBACK in the raise was undoubtedly a way chosen by the administration to show the reactionary clique the government isn't "coddling" labor or "surrendering" to Lewis. It was reported however, that West Virginia's Senator Kilgore and Neely had appealed to the White House for some immediate acton to end the strike or its effects may be adverse to the Democrats in West Virginia, or other major coal states. It was also apparent that the President couldn't overrule the WSB, even if he wanted to, without drawing the Republican charge of a "deal."

Thus, it is reasoned by observers, some understanding was either reached or indicated in the White House talks that gave Lewis some assurance of a change in the ruling, or at least enough of a modification to make it ultimately acceptable.

★

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was the success of the union in forcing the coal operators to join with the union in a joint appeal against the WSB's ruling. With Moses requesting for an approval of the $1.90, the effort of employers to pin a "deal with Lewis" charge on the administration will be weakened some. But there was doubt whether a decision one way or the other on the appeal will come before the election. Another factor that must have swayed Lewis was the fact that he and the UMWA endorsed Stevenson.

If there is no reversal of the WSB within the "reasonable" time Lewis set, the return to work may prove just an intermission for the election and the miners may resume the walkout again. Among the miners, however, there is an air of optimistic expectancy—an air that seems to be encouraged by the district officials. The coal miners have a strong confidence that Lewis wouldn't agree to anything without something in his hand.

★

THE STRIKE drew national attention as a major challenge to the wage freeze. Many unions that have only kept pace with the government's cost-of-living index, but soon face new negotiations, see themselves up against the same [illegible] freeze limit. They also see the inevitable cutback through a WSB decree any raise they win that may step over the freeze line.

An important development was the joint dissent statement of CIO and AFL representatives on the WSB in which they, while not challenging the freeze as such, claimed that even under the board's rules the miners could legally obtain approval of a raise of $2.14 a day—24 cents above what they negotiated. Had the strike continued it would have undoubtedly enjoyed the support of all sections of the labor movement.

Pledges of support were wired to the miners' union my the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; United Public Workers, and other of the unaffiliated pro-

PRODUCTION LINE showing final assembly operations in Ford River Rouge B Building final assembly operations does not show speedup common to the auto industry.

Win Pension, Pay Rise at Armour

CHICAGO

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers were meeting with the other packers this week after concluding an agreement with Armour & Co., for a four cent an hour wage boost as part of a package estimated at 14 cents.

The Armour contract, which will likely become a pattern for the industry provides for:

- A two-year contract period, with wage reopeners each six months, the first being in March, 1953.
- Four cents an hour across the board, with an additional four cents for all women workers and an added 1½ to 3½ cents for workers in the Southern plants.
- A pension plan and an insurance plan.

•

RALPH HELSTEIN, UWPA president, announced that meetings were being scheduled with the other large meat-packing chains, the first of which was to be with Cudahy.

The effective date of the new contract is last Sept. 1. The old contract expired last Aug. 11, and was followed by two and a half months of stormy negotiations.

The new pact brings the packing wage minimum to $1.45 an hour and the average to $1.72.

Under the pension plan won by the union, retired workers will receive $105 a month, including social security.

Where Philippine Typhoon Killed 370 Persons

The village of Daraga in Southern Luzon is a mass of rubble after typhoon swept through. Some of the buildings levelled by the storm were concrete structures.

See Job Slump Ahead In the Auto Industry

By WILLIAM ALLEN

DETROIT

WAR PRODUCTION, which chews up steel for tanks and guns, may throw 466,000 auto workers out of work by March, trade journals here report.

This will come on the heels of "model change-over layoffs" in November at General Motors and Chrysler, to be followed by the usual "inventory layoffs" around Christmas and New Year.

So layoffs loom again. And like last winter, besides dead on the battlefields, it means high taxes, high prices, mass unemployment, and short work weeks. Many auto workers average less than thirty week's work a year.

Headlines here feature a story out of Washington, part of the "prosperity" blah to cover up the real facts, that auto workers are getting an all-time high wage of $83 a week.

What the Washington "prosperity" stories do not reveal is that while some auto workers may get wages as high as $2 an hour, the great majority are in the lower pay brackets and the great majority work less than 50 weeks a year.

★

REAL WAGES of the worker have fallen 7 cents an hour since the Korean war. Money wages have increased (the auto workers got increases of 26 cents since 1950 under the escalator clause of the contracts and two 4-cent improvement raises) but real wages, what the money will buy, have fallen.

And the auto worker did not get all the increases which appear on the books. War taxes are withheld. In 1949 these amounted to 10 cents an hour; in 1952 taxes rose to 25 cents an hour.

War prices and profiteering have also robbed the workers. Since 1949 price increases have taken 15 cents an hour out of every pay envelope. Increased taxes and higher prices have cut a $1.60 an hour wage down to $1.20. In other words, the worker is getting 7 cents an hour less in real wages than he got in 1949. That's a cut of about 5 percent real straight time average pay since the war in Korea began.

So this is reflected in the auto towns by a drop in the number of people buying new cars. Automobile News, a trade journal, estimates that this month there are 305,262 new cars in dealers' stocks or in transit as compared to 226,091 last month.

Chrysler and Kaiser-Frazer cut prices on the 1953 models in an effort to stimulate sales. Other companies are expected to follow. And they will all try to make up this price reduction by speeding up the assembly lines.

'Only' $629,964,000 Profits!

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Seventeen manufacturers of automobiles in the nation, including General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Briggs, Studebaker made $1,093,096,000 in profits in 1950.

In 1951 they reported $629,964,000 in profits. At the same time stockholders were increasing their investments by nearly $260,000,000 in the 17 firms reporting. Ford was sinking his profits into the tax free Ford Foundation.

These figures were revealed in the report of the Federal Trade Commission to Congress. The profits reported above were after taxes.

The Detroit newspapers, Times, News, Free Press, which owe their existence to the advertising furnished by these auto firms, ran headlines on the profits stories that "auto profits in 1951 dip to '40 level." The three papers then proceed to weep for the 17 auto companies whose profits "are dropping."

These profit-swollen corporations in the past weeks are reported to have turned a deaf ear to the demands of CIO Auto Workers Union leaders for adding 21 cents of the 26 cents obtained since 1950 under the escalator to the base pay rate; for an additional one penny to be added to the 4-cent annual improvement factor and for increasing pension.

They are reported telling Walter Reuther, UAW president Ken Bannon, Ford national director, and Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, that they don't have to change anything as they have the union tied down to a five-year, wage-freeze contract.

Three weeks ago Reuther warned the companies that such answers would be reflected on the assembly lines. Meanwhile the Union Research and Information service reports that the real wages of the workers have fallen 7 cents an hour since the Korean war began. War taxes are an additional 10 cents an hour.

'Red' Hunt on to Cover DSR Officials' Failure on Service

DETROIT.—Continuing to show losses, poor service and wrecking of a publicly owned transit system, DSR officials, assisted by the Mayor's "Loyalty" commission, seek to cover this up by a witchhunt among DSR workers.

The same week in September that the DRS showed another loss a "Communist plot to cripple the city's transportation system" was the coverup released by DSR officials.

While Detroiters by the thousands hung on to straps because no seats were available and thousands more stood on street corners as packed buses could not pick them up, DSR chiefs were issuing statements that "a Communist plot to break up the DSR had been foiled."

Seeking to conceal why hundreds of workers are quitting DSR, they spin a redbaiting tale that "20 quit city under red quiz." But it is actually because of speedup, spying by spotters and harassement by the Mayor's "Loyalty" Commission stools who get paid $20 a day for this.

Workers don't want to work for a city department where the right to strike is denied by the Hutchinson slave act, and where for one-year no-wage-increase could be even talked of after the Mayor and City Council invoked the Hutchinson Act against 4,000 DSR workers a year ago, breaking that strike.

No worker wants to work for the DSR when he or she cannot belong a fraternal, political organization or they will be hauled before a "Loyalty" Commission headed by Claude Wickman former FBI agent, and grilled as if they had committed a criminal act.

A boiler operator, Angelo Deitos, who served 34 months in the Army, 23 of them overseas, got tired of being spied on, his phone tapped, followed by the $20 a day stools of the "Loyalty" crews, so he quit the city job. He was a member of the International Workers Order and at present a candidate of the Progressive Party for State Legislature. Hensce the big redbaiting coverup of "20 Quit City Under Red Quiz."

Looming War-Made Layoffs Make Adequate Unemployment Compensation More Urgent

DETROIT.—The war machine is gobbling up steel and again threatens huge layoffs in auto. Forecasts that civilian steel will give out from mid-February to April 1 are all too-reminiscent of the vast joblessness last winter when Michigan unemployment hit 250,000 (according to the Free Press estimate).

The coming war-made unemployment is combined with unemployment already resulting from the growing economic crisis in which fewer and fewer cars can be sold to an increasingly impoverished population. Ford Windsor, laying off 1,800, admitted bluntly that the cause was "no sales." Kaiser-Fraser has announced that 5,000 are to be laid off this month for "model changeover," though auto workers know that in "good" times, changeovers can be effected without dislocation.

With such tremendous layoffs forecast, auto workers are dreading a repetition of last winter's misery, when an average of 2,000 evictions per month followed the layoffs; workers lost appliances and cars on which they were paying installments; an average of 7,000 per month had to apply for welfare and then barely exist (if they met the Welfare Department's pauper qualifications) on $16 a week for a family of four.

Negro workers know that they have the most to fear, being—as always—the "last hired and first fired." They were the chief sufferers last winter.

During the last major layoff period, trade unionists demanded adequate unemployment compensation for the full period of the layoffs. There were some delegations to Lansing. The UAW pressed for passage of the Moody-Dingell Bill to allow up to $60 a week for those laid-off because of war dislocations.

Now the Moody-Dingell Bill appears to be permanently shelved, and it is up to the unions in the few remaining days before Nov. 4 to get candidates to commit themselves to its revival. There can be no excuse for delaying action to alleviate unemployment misery until it hits, especially when the auto firms already admit that it is to be expected.

Now also appears to be the appropriate time to press for the demand for a 30-hour week at 40-hours pay. When Ford Local 600 representatives raised this demand at the recent national Ford Council of the UAW, UAW president Walter Reuther argued that such a demand can be raised only when there are layoffs and a depression atmosphere. He claimed that with full employment existing, the bosses could logically laugh it off.

Now, with big-scale layoffs on the books, a 30-hour week would keep more men and women at work for a longer period.

Along the same line, a cut-down in speedup, as urged by Local 600, would serve to forestall the prospective disappearance of steel supplies, as well as the safeguard the workers' health.

These are urgent questions to be included in current negotiations with the auto moguls for revisions of the straitjacket 5-year contracts.

Albertson Defied Steel Kings

(Continued from Page 2)

taurant Workers Local 14 demanded and won merger with Bill's local. In June, 1936, when the first elections were held in the merged AFL Local 7, the rank and file made a clean sweep and Bill became secretary treasurer, defeating the racketeers who had repeatedly threatened Bill's very life. Bill's victory was the more significant because he was widely known as a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party.

The merged local won wage increases, better conditions; organized the first mixed crew of Negro and white waiters and established an organizing committee which broke the open shop in the big hotels, resulting in formation of AFL Hotel Local 6.

In 1939 the rank and file slate was defeated in elections, but again won in 1942 when Bill became general organizer of the local.

In 1943 he resigned this post to battle in an even greater arena for the welfare of working men and women. He became labor secretary of the Brooklyn committee which led the victorious campaign to re-elect the first Communist to New York's city council —Peter V. Cacchione.

Later he became secretary of the Kings County (Brooklyn) Communist Party, whose most well-known achievement was to lead the successful campaign which broke the long-standing jimcrow in the Major Leagues when Jakie Robinson was signed on by the Dodgers.

In 1946, Bill served as assistant national labor secretary of the Communist Party, helping to mobilize wide support for coal, steel, auto and electrical workers who were under concentrated employer attack in that period.

In October of that year, Bill returned to his old home as executive secretary of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania. His forceful, hard-hitting leadership in struggles for peace, for Negro rights, in defense of trade unions revived the flame of hatred for him which was smouldering in the steady breasts of Pittsburgh's wealthy magnates.

This hatred resulted in indictment under the anti-labor thought-control Smith Act.

Bill was arrested in Michigan, where he had come in May, 1950, to help fill the gap caused by the Smith Act imprisonment of Carl Winter, chairman of Michigan's Communist Party.

Bill is being forced to go on trial in Pittsburgh although his home, his dear ones are in Detroit. Here are Francine, his wife and beloved comrade for more than 20 years; his sons Peter, 19 and Eric, 15, active members of the Labor Youth League of Michigan, and students at Wayne University and Cass Technical High School.

He is being forced to go on rial in Pittsburgh although he is the key figure in protecting the people of Michigan from the vicious Trucks Act, which is not now being enforced only because it was Bill who obtained an injunction to stop it. Bill is still fighting through the U. S. Supreme Court against this bill which would mean the end of all civil rights for Michiganders.

Nevertheless, Judge William Albah Stewart of Pittsburgh denied the motion to transfer Bill's trial to Detroit.

He is now represented by Ralph Powe, the well-known Negro attorney from Washington, D.C.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

CONVENTION—The UAW convention will be held in Atlantic City in May, 1953 and the caucuses are already on tap.

★

NEGOTIATIONS — The Big Three (Ford, Chrysler, MG) will give Reuther nothing but a big doodle marked 1955 in the talks now going on to add 21 cents to the base rate, one penny for the improvement factor and more money on pensions. They will stall till the first of the year then go through with big layoffs, a la "steel shortages," hoping that way to break down the demand for unfreezing the five year contract.

★

LIVE—It's still a "live" one that Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer, whom no one ever hears of because of Reuther's press agents, would like to be president of UAW SOON.

★

SUPPORT— Blair Moody, U. S. Senator sweating it out to beat Ford-GM-Chrysler's boy Potter for the job of U. S. Senator, should say something soon about Homer Ferguson wanting to use the Taft-Hartley slave law on the miners.

★

FINK—That renegade from the labor movement, Dave Averill, who used to kiss the Trotzyites all the time and who stoolpigeoned before the un-American Committee, recently applied for a job as editor of a newspaper put out by the labor-hating Burroughs Adding Machine Co. He even had the gall to ask some labor people for references. Right now he works for another labor renegade, Roy Lancaster, who puts out a grocery sheet called the Dearborn Guide. Burroughs probably will hire Averill.

★

KEEP UP—Richman Brothers, whose stores are being picketed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), must be really feeling the pinch. They ran a big ad in the local press saying the pickets were not genuine. Don't they know no worker ever walks through a picket line? Sign up with the union Richman, and there won't be any more pickets.

★

"RED SQUAD"—Significant that the so-called special investigation squad of the police department is assigned to the Edison strike. These birds are the police "Red Squad." The Edison union leadership takes its guidance from the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists and Father Clancy. So how come the police "red squad" covers their strike?

70th Birthday Testimonial Banquet

to honor

ROCKWELL KENT

PRESIDENT OF THE IWO

One of America's outstanding artists and writers

Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2 — 5 P.M.

Plate $2.50

Everybody out for the

LABOR BAZAAR

WHAT CAN YOU GIVE?

We need everything and anything usable. Your used clothing, books, toys, baby things, household goods, etc.

Art work, woodwork, ceramics, metal crafts, needlework, leather craft, jewelry, etc.

Bring your contributions to The Worker office, 2419 Grand River or phone WO 4-1965 for pick-up.

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER
2705 Joy Road
SATURDAY, SUNDAY
DECEMBER 6-7

SAT. NITE DANCE
(Live Band)
SUN. P.M. KIDS PARTY
SUN. NITE CONCERT

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — November 2, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Vote for Peace! Vote for Hallinan, Mrs. Bass

VINCENT HALLINAN
Progressive Party candidate for President

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice President

You want to make your vote count. Especially you want to make it count for Peace. The N. J. Worker believes you can best do that by voting this way:

STATE-WIDE

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT — Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass,, Progressive Party, the only alternative t othe big-partisan Big Business program of aggressive imperialist expansion, war preparations and blackout of civil liberties.

FOR U. S. SENATOR—Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive Party fighter for peace and peoples' welfare, a clear choice over her wealthy, double-talking opponents Smith and Alexander.

ESSEX COUNTY

FOR FREEHOLDER—Charles Nusser, Communist Party, affords opportunity for the clearest, most militant vote for an end to the Korean war and for a consistent year-round struggle for the people's needs.

BERGEN COUNTY

FOR CONGRESS — Angelica Boles, Progressive Party.

MERCER COUNTY

FOR FREEHOLDER — Bert Salwen, Communist Party, offers opportunity for most effetive vote for peace, civil rights and policy of militant struggle.

CAMDEN COUNTY

FOR CONGRESS — Kent Smitheman, Progressive Party.

FOR FREEHOLDER—Miriam Baker, Progressive Party.

MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTY

FOR CONGRESS—Marvin Fish, Progressive Party.

PUBLIC QUESTIONS

STATE-WIDE—Vote "NO" on bond issue for Garden State Parkway. This highway can be built toll-free out of other Federal and state funds.

STATE-WIDE—Vote "Yes" on $25,000,000 bond issue for state institutions.

ESSEX COUNTY—Vote "Yes" to permit Freeholders to appropriate for parks.

PATERSON—Vote "Yes" for a public swimming pool.

ELIZABETH—Vote "YES" for city to apply for additional public housing units.

Communist Candidate Takes Peace Issue to the People

CHARLES NUSSER, Communist Party candidate for Essex County Freeholder, in a radio broadcast over station WNJR, at forums, house gatherings and open air street corner meetings, carried the Communist Party's demand for a "cease-fire in Korea" to Essex County voters this last week before the elections.

In a 15 minute broadcast over station WNJR Nusser charged that "American boys are dying in Korea for no reason but corporation profits. General Clark has broken off truce negotiations. Both Presidential candidates are silent on ending the war now. U. S. Steel and General Motors grow fat an war contracts while the screems of the wounded fill the Korean valleys. And the GIs ask by the thousands: 'What are we doing here?'"

★

"END THE WAR NOW," said Nusser, "not one more American boy should die in this stupid, unnecessary, criminal war. Let the shooting stop while negotiations continue on the exchange of war prisoners. By voting for the Communist candidate you can be sure of casting a clear, an unmistakable, a militant vote for ending the Korean slaughter now! This is the best way of expressing your protest against even one more American boy dying in this crude, useless slaughter— 7,000 miles from home."

To vote for Mr. Nusser for Freeholder in Essex County, pull down the pointer over the name of Charles Nusser, Communist Party, Row 4C on the machine.

In addition to the radio speech Nusser spoke at two house gatherings in the 3rd ward and one in the Clinton Hall area. He also spoke at forums held by the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, and the League of Women Voters, and at an open air street meeting at Prince and Morton Streets.

In all his talks the Communist candidate urged the voters to: "Act for Peace regardless of whether you vote for me or not. Let the candidates you are supporting know how you feel. Demand that they speak out for a Cease-Fire in Korea Now."

Begun to Speak In Newark Nov. 12

Isidore Begun, recently freed victim of the Smith Act, in the trial of the Communist leaders, will speak at a joint meeting of the Clinton Hill and 3rd Ward Chapters of the Civil Rights Congress of Essex County, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 8:00 p.m., at the Tinsie Mansion, 923 Bergen St., Newark.

RALLIES WIND UP PROGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

NEWARK

PROGRESSIVE PARTY campaigners have scheduled a whirlwind windup, this last weekend before election, to bring their program for yeace before Jersey voters.

Sound-trucks manned by Volunteers for Peace, and teams of door-to-door canvassers will tour neighborhoods through the state, from Newark to Camden, with thousands of Peace cards and leaflets with the Progressives demands for civil rights.

"Peace—Not Death and Taxes!" is the slogan they will carry to the voters. Mrs. Katherin Van Orden, PP candidate for the U. S. Senate, stressed that this year, each Progressive vote is more precious than ever—"each counts for five, even ten votes for peace."

"With the twin old parties spending $85 million this year, with press blackout and lack of funds, we can only reach people with our program for peace in the old-fashioned way, the hard way—visiting, talking, going from door to door," she declared.

"Our presidential candidate, Vincent Hallinan and his running mate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, are voicing the needs of the people. A Progressive vote will impress both old parties with the fact that America wants peace."

Mrs. Van Orden is scheduled to speak at a dozen formal neighborhood and fraternal meetings.

An enthusiastic audience of 300 greeted Vito Marcantoni, former Congressman and fighting attorney and ALP leader, when he spoke at an election rally for peace last week at Public School 21 in Paterson. Mrs. Van Orden also addressed the meeting, sponsored by the Progressive Party of Paterson.

The Progressive Party of Monmouth and Ocean counties sponsored a forum and radio broadcast over Station WJLK in Asbury Park on Friday, Oct. 31.

Mrs. Mitchell, Van Orden on TV

NEWARK

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL, heroine in the world fight to free the Trenton Six, will be a guest on the Progressive Party's telecast Saturday night Nov. 1,, at 10:45 p.m. on station WATV, Channel 13, and radio station WAAT.

Theme of the program is "Peace is on the Ballot," with the PP candidates Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice President.

Listening and viewing parties have been planned throughout Jersy.

In New Brunswick, final pre-election Progressive broadcast will be heard Monday Nov. 3, 10:30-10:45 p.m., over station WSNJ (1240 on the AM dial and 99.5 on FM), and Monday afternoon, 3-3:30 p.m., over Station WCTC (1450 on AM, 99.3 on the FM dial).

Other Candidates

THE FIGHT for Negro representation in government on all levels reached new heights of Negro-white unity in the current New Jersey campaign. This effort is highlighted by the candidacy of Roger M. Tucker, Democratic Party candidate for Freeholder in Essex County and Joseph L. Cheston, Independent candidate for Freholder in Mercer County.

Tucker has received support from trade unionists, fraternal organizations, from the Essex County Negro Labor Council and various other organizations. Cheston is the only Negro candidate for local office.

A generally progressive program on domestic issues has been advanced by Hugh Addonizio, Democratic candidate for Congress in

(Continued on Page 3)

NEXT WEEK

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kasselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesslring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Coliseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A mmorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainty was fortified last week with the news that workers in dozens of cities and towns had stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearming Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the International Confederation of "free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

WIN PENSION FIGHT

SAN DIEGO (FP).—After a three-year battle Local 229, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL won for Ben Garland, 32, former Cudahy Packing Co. employe a pension for life and free medical treatment.

Chilean CP Paper Back on Stands After 5 Years

SANTIAGO, Chile

The Communist newspaper, "El Siglo" was being sold on the newsstands here yesterday for the first time since 1947. Its appearance marked a tremendous victory in the Chilean people's fight for democratic rights including a free press.

"El Siglo" was barred five years ago by the government of the then President Gonzales Videla, who turned traitor to the program of a people's front movement which elected him and who, under cover of an "anti-Communist" campaign, instituted a drive to smash Chilean labor.

Help Asked on Labor Bazaar

Dressmakers were urged yesterday to help the Annual Labor Bazaar by taking the following action in the short time that remains before the bazaar opens on Dec. 11:

• Come to the dressmakers bazaar office at the Garment Center of the ALP, 359 W. 38 St. for cut material. Make up garments in your shop or at home and bring them back to the bazaar office.

• Collect dress materials and bring them to the bazaar office.

Vishinsky Asks UN Name Group to Make Korea Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet foreign minister, this week urged the General Assembly in effect to take the truce talks out of the hands of the Pentagon militarists and negotiate peace in Korea. He called on the Assembly to set up a mixed commission to settle the Korean question, and declared that the peace in Korea was the essential pre-condition for any serious consideration of the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

Vishinsky submitted the following resolution:

"The General Assembly, having considered the report of the UN Commission on Korea, consider it essential to establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, with participation of the parties directly concerned and of other states, including states not participating in the war in Korea; to instruct this commission to take immediate measures for the settlement of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, implemented by Koreans themselves, under the supervision of the above-mentioned commission."

Vishinsky declared agreement had been reached on 62 of 63 agenda items in the truce talks and that the prisoner-of-war issue was the "lone obstacle" to an armistice.

In a 3½ hour speech answering Secretary of State Dean Acheson point by point, Vishinsky called for rejection of the U. S. resolution proposing that the UN endorse Washington's position in truce talks.

Vishinsky declared that the operating and internationally accepted rule of law required exchanging all war prisoners without qualification.

He pointed out the U. S. Government itself was a party to the Geneva convention, Article 7, of which forbids prisoners of war to waive their rights to repatriation. He said that in 1949 the U. S. Government had supported the USSR against an Austrian proposal which sought to nullify this article.

In addition, Vishinsky said, the U. S. Government had adhered to this principle in the 1898 treaty with Spain, the 1919 Versailles treaty, its World War II armistice agreements with Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, its peace treaty with Italy, and in the articles of capitulation of Germany and Japan.

Vishinsky also dealt with other phases of the Korea war. "The war in Korea," he said, "was no accident. The American capitalists needed a war in Korea because they were watching with fear indications of an oncoming economic crisis and needed something to bolster the tottering U. S. economy—and it was bolstered by the Korean war.

"If it had not been there, there would have been war somewhere else. They had to have some sort of Korea.

"Gen. Van Fleet admitted to a Philippine delegation that there had to be some sort of Korea."

(In "The Hidden Story of the Korean War," I. F. Stone quotes Gen. James A. Van Fleet as saying in January, 1952: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world.")

Peace Top Issue For Mrs. Grice In Red Hook

MRS. WILLABELLA GRICE, Negro working mother of three children, and the first Negro candidate ever to run for State Senate in Red Hook, is making a sizable impact for the American Labor Party program among the predominantly Italian American and Puerto Rican voters of this low-income 13 senatorial district. Her door-to-door, neighbor-to-neighbor and shop-to-shop campaign is getting a warm response.

"I speak to the women as a wife of a veteran and what I went through in the last war," Mrs. Grice told a reporter. "They understand my heartfelt plea for peace. I live in the Red Hook project where my white neighbors have known me for years and their response is good because they know I speak for the things they want."

★

SHE TELLS them of the need for more low-rent housing, new schools, child care nurseries, teen-age centers, a hospital. "We have no high school, our area is run-down, we need a hospital, there is only one child care center in the entire district and that holds only 25 children, we want playgrounds—and we cannot get them unless we change our drive to war to one of peace," Mrs. Grice declared.

Unity for peace is the "top issue" in the campaign, she said, and Italian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Jewish and Negro voters are "wishing me good luck."

Bianchi, Medina Wind Up Fighting Campaign

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

STATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. BIANCHI, candidate for reelection in the 22nd S.D., and Manuel Medina, running for State Assembly in Lower Harlem's 14th A.D., are winding up their campaigns the way they began them—fighting for the rights of the people of their districts. This week both Bianchi and Medina, running on the American Labor Party ticket, have been mobilizing the Puerto Rican, Negro and other peoples of the district, and have been working themselves, to protest the eviction, police abuse and Welfare Department callousness toward Mrs. Rosa Viruet, Puerto Rican mother who was thrown out on the street last Friday with her eight children.

Having led delegations to City Hall on the Viruet case, State Sen. Bianchi and Medina are making the case a central factor in their major indoor windup rally of the campaign at Park Palace, 5 W. 110 St., Sunday, 2 p.m., with the two candidates and Vito Marcantonio speaking.

THE VIRUET CASE has typified the Bianchi-Medina campaigns — prompt, direct, militant support for the people of the 22nd Senatorial District (and the 14th A.D. which is part of it) on all issues effecting them, whether they be discrimination against the Puerto Rican or Negro people as in the Viruet case the first for decent housing, as in the case of the 75 burned-out Negro families on 116 Street near Fifth Avenue last month, or the exposure of the newspaper-invented "crime wave" of recent weeks.

The big outdoor rally winding up the campaigns in the 14th A.D. is being held this Saturday evening at 111 Street and Madison Avenue, with Bianchi Medina, Marcantonio and other top candidates of the ALP slate. The meeting will go on from 7 to 10 p.m.

★

BIANCHI, in addition, has been carrying on an intensive campaign, down to the wire, among industrial workers. Cited as one of the three members of the last legislature by the State CIO, and respected among trade union members for his fight against the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance-steal law, Bianchi will speak at a noon-time street rally at 38th Street and 7th Avenue in the garment center on Monday Nov. 3rd. The meeting sponsored by the Garment Center ALP, will feature Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Both Medina and Bianchi have been conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of the Progressive Party-ALP call for a cease-fire now in Korea.

Nov. 13 Rally To Mark Soviet Anniversary

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, is the day set for the Annual Rally for Peace in New York City under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, national chairman, announced. The meeting will take place in Rockland Palace, Eighth Ave. and 155 St.

This annual rally is the occasion for the observance of two anniversaries—this year marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the USSR (Nov. 7) and the 19th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union

Dr. Kingsbury said the rally will be the tenth annual event in unbroken succession under auspices of the National Council in recognition of the dual anniversaries. Similar meetings are being arranged in major cities throughout the country. An anniversary booklet will be published, said Dr. Kingsbury, containing the story of recent developments within the Soviet Union, a record of that country's efforts to cooperate with other nations in maintaining peace and an appeal for a policy of peaceful co-existence in relations between the two countries as serving the best interests of the United States.

Tickets are available at $1 and $1.50 at the offices of the National Council, 114 E. 32 St.

Miners Back, Wage Ruling to Be Reviewed

PROMISED by President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam a review of the ruling cutting the raise of coal miners from $1.90 to $1.50, the United Mine Workers have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields.

In directing the miners to go back to the pits after a week-long strike, John L. Lewis said the government should be given a "reasonable" time to reconsider. The return to work came after a White House conference that included Mr. Truman, Lewis, Putnam, Harry Moses, head of northern coal operators, and others. As another condition, Moses agreed to pay immediately the $1.50 a day boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board and hold the 40 cents in escrow pending final disposal of the issue. The 10 cents more a ton into the welfare fund agreed to by operators, needs no WSB approval.

There was no doubt that the political situation was a factor and had to some extent complicated an immediate decision just as it had influenced the original decision of the WSB cutting 40 cents a day

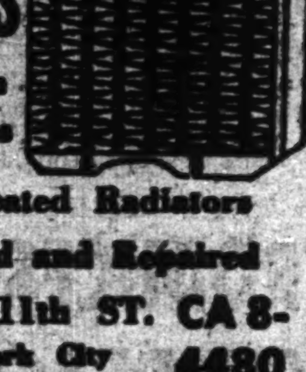
THE CUTBACK in the raise was undoubtedly a way chosen by the administration to show the reactionary clique the government isn't "coddling" labor or "surrendering" to Lewis. It was reported, however, that West Virginia's Senator Kilgore and Neely had appealed to the White House for some immediate acton to end the strike or its effects may be adverse to the Democrats in West Virginia, or other major coal states. It was also apparent that the President couldn't overrule the WSB, even if he wanted to, without drawing the Republican charge of a "deal."

Thus, it is reasoned by observers, some understanding was either reached or indicated in the White House talks that gave Lewis some assurance of a change in the ruling, or at least enough of a modification to make it ultimately acceptable.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was the success of the union in forcing the coal operators to join with the union in a joint appeal against the WSB's ruling. With Moses requesting for an approval of the $1.90, the effort of employers to pin a "deal with Lewis" charge on the administration will be weakened some. But there was doubt whether a decision one way or the other on the appeal will come before the election. Another factor that must have swayed Lewis was the fact that he and the UMWA endorsed Stevenson.

If there is no reversal of the WSB within the "reasonable" time Lewis set, the return to work may prove just an intermission for the election and the miners may resume the walkout again. Among the miners, however, there is an air of optimistic expectancy—an air that seems to be encouraged by the district officials. The coal miners have a strong confidence that Lewis wouldn't agree to anything without something in his hand.

An important development was the joint dissent statement of CIO and AFL representatives on the WSB in which they, while not challenging the freeze, as such, claimed that even under the board's rules the miners could legally obtain approval of a raise of $2.14 a day—24 cents above what they negotiated. Had the strike continued it would have undoubtedly enjoyed the support of all sections of the labor movement.

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works
and Sheet Metal Works
NEW CORES
Made on Premises

Overheated Radiators
Cleaned and Repaired
724 E. 11th ST. CA 8-4480
New York City

RESORT
— Interracial —
FOR A
Late Autumn Vacation
come to the Ridgefield Resort with its glorious countryside, delectable meals, comfortable rooms and warm atmosphere
Off-season rates for November
Please call for reservations
RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 8-2548
N. Y. Office: AL 5-6268
Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N. Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE needs 1½-2 room apartment with bath and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Box 766, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

REASONABLE rent, 224 E. 13th St. Apt. 7.

ROOM WANTED

COUPLE need room with kitchen privileges. Box 902, The Worker.

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC TRAIN SET — Whistle and Smoke—$63.45 total value—Special till Nov. 5 only—$39.95. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAvarre 8-8344. ES 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 8 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

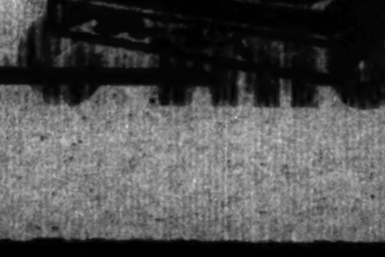
CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 56, N. Y.
Tel. JErome 7-6042


Register This Week!
for classes at the
FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL
(Harlem's School for Freedom)
Classes in: "The Negro People and the World Today"; "The History of the Negro People"; "Public Speaking"; "Conversational Spanish"; "The Poetry of the Negro People," and others.
Classes Begin Monday, Nov. 10
Registration daily Mon.-Thurs.—9:30 pm
For Catalog Write:
Frederick Douglass Education Center
124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)
New York 27, N. Y. — UNiversity 5-7820

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

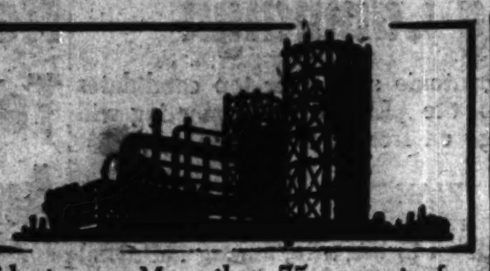
1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

New Jersey SHOP TALK



UE District 4, through President James McLeish's sharp telegram to WSB Chairman Archibold Cox, assailed the Wage Stabilization Board's rejection of the $1.90 a day increase negotiated by the miners' union with the employers. McLeish said the government's so-called "stabilization program" has turned into **"a deliberate and cruel policy of lowering the purchasing power of the people and robbing labor of the fruits of collective bargaining."**

The union also wired John L. Lewis: "The significance of your fight to all workers proves once again the need for unity of every section of the labor movement to protect its living standards from combined employer and government attack. We stand ready to support any proposals you might make to advance such unity and guarantee victory in your fight."

Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senator, speaking before Carpenters' Union, Local 1782, AFL, last week, also blasted the WSB, calling its action against the miners "one more proof that big business is in control of the entire govenment stabilization program."

★

What brought biggest response at the recent CIO-AFL election rally in Newark was a statement by a CIO leader, echoed by an AFL leader, that both groups should find many more fields for united action.

★

The CIO stand on the state-wide referenda on Tuesday's ballot: in favor of the $25,000,000 bond issue for state institutions, opposed to the $285,000,000 for Garden State Parkway as a toll road.

Though favoring construction of the Parkway, the CIO wants it toll-free, "built with Federal aid out of existing highway user revenues which are now diverted to other purposes" and not by "double taxation on motorists" through gasoline taxes and tolls. (That makes sense to us!)

★

DOCKERS NEWS, rank and file longshore paper, gives startling figures contrasting conditions on the east and west coast:

West Coast longshoremen get $18.90 for 8 hours daytime work. We get $16.80. They get 15 cents an hour or 23 cents a ton paid by the employers into their pension fund, compared to 5 cents for us. They get penalty rates on more than 30 items of dirty or hazardous cargo, compared to 7 for us. They make an average of $5,200 a year. More than 75 percent of us get less than $3,000 a year gross income before taxes.

Our average annual income, including those who make less than 700 hours and those who make the highest number of hours, is only $1,700. The comparison is just as unfavorable between the benefits we get and what they get on medical and welfare services and on the differences between hiring practices and conditions of work.

Even these comparisons do not tell the whole story. For example: when a longshoreman retires on the West Coast, he gets $100 a month pension in addition to Social Security, plus free medical care for life for himself and his dependents, plus free paid-up life insurance.

Because of their average annual wage ($5,200) made possible by their rotary hiring hall, which gives equal work to all longshoremen, Negro and white, a West Coast longshoreman gets the maximum Social Security payment of $85 monthly, plus $42.50 for his wife. All these added together means that a West Coast longshoreman can retire on a guaranteed monthly money income of $227.50 tax free, in addition to free medical care and insurance for himself and family.

The rank and file paper warns: "We are in no mood to be sold out again, as we were last year by the Ryan machine and the State Fact Finding Board. . . . We have learned from bitter experience to back up our demands with our united strength."

★

Local 837, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, representing 1400 workers in the big U. S. Metals copper refining plant in Carteret, won a new agreement with: 8 cent general increase; ¾ percent per hour fund for reclassification; one tenth cent for extension of clothing bonus; disability pension for all workers 55 or over with 15 years service, of at least $100 a month; weekly sick benefits raised to minimum $41 a week, maximum $47; minimum pension raised from $125 to $130 a month for employes with 25 years service. A 4th week vacation for workers with 25 years service was submitted to WSB.

★

A threat of strike by Local 741 Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union won a new contract with approximately 10 percent boost from the management of hotels Stacy-Trent and Hildebrecht in Trenton.

Roger Tucker Campaign Gains Speed in Essex

NEWARK

A BROAD CAMPAIGN to elect Roger Tucker, (Dem.) only Negro candidate for Freeholder, has been gaining speed throughout Newark.

Reaching far beyond the regular Democratic machine support has come largely from two non-partisan groups: the Independent Commitee for the Election of Negro Candidates, which issued thousands of stickers, posters and leaflets for Tucker, and a Third Ward group, the Carver Non-Partisan Political League.

The Carver League sponsored a rally at the 18th Ave. Public School this Wednesday, honoring Tucker and Rep. Hugh Addonizio, with Sara Vaughan as guest artist.

Sound trucks manned by the Independent Committee are touring the city, proclaiming this chance for Newarkers to win Negro representation. "Democracy in government is more important than party politics," their leaflet says.

Tucker's 20-point program, pledging him to fight against "discrimination in employment on any level," and for expanded plans for schools, playgrounds and hospitals, has drawn support from union and progressive circles.

Trenton Times Reader Raps Witchhunts

TRENTON

A TRENTON TIMES reader hit sharply at witch-hunting by both major parties in a letter to the editor, and warned of the danger of "investigating" the faculty at Rutgers, the state university.

The letter, signed Harold Sharlin, reads in part:

"Men like McCarran, McCarthy and Jenner insult my sense of decency . . . They represent to me the onslaught of the demagogue who aggravates the uncertainty of the American people into fear . . . Former Assemblyman T. James Tumulty wants Rutgers investigated for possible subversive activities.

"This is McCarthyism in our own state of New Jersey. An investigation of this type into the thinking of a college can destroy the intellectual vitality of the college and doom our future generation to mental stagnation. . . .

"Let Mr. Tumulty consider carefully what he is about. It is not only morally wrong but will prove to be politically unwise."

Jerseyites Protest Against Death Penalty for Rosenbergs

SHOCKED by the savage death sentence for the Rosenbergs, Jerseyans from all parts of the state are planning to attend next Thursday's rally to save the young Jewish couple from the electric chair.

Sponsored by the N. J. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, the meeting will be held at Wideway Hall, Broad St., Newark, at 8:30 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 6.

"Time is short—and there will be no second chance," warned the committee's chairman, Dr. Leonard Tushnet. Before the rally, he urged progressives everywhere in the state to send telegrams to President Truman, urging him to commute "this unprecedented, brutal death sentence."

Speakers will include Mrs. Helen Sobell, whose husband, Morton, was tried with the Rosenbergs in the hysteria-inspired "spy" frame-up, and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Both the Sobell and Rosenberg cases were refused review by the U. S. Supreme Court, although the court record shows flagrant errors by the prosecutor and judge, in allowing informers to take the place of evidence, in this political trial.

LAKEWOOOD

The fate of the Rosenbergs, now in Sing Sing's death house, drew wide sympathy from 100 people who met here at a Civil Rights Congress rally last weekend. All present sent postcards to Pres. Truman, protesting the savage sentence, and urging clemency. The group greeted Isadore Begun, recently freed in the Foley Sffuare frame-up of Communist leaders. "They're all just as innocent as I am," Begun declared.

RAPS MOVE TO BAN BALLOT TO COMMUNIST PARTY

NEWARK

CHARLES NUSSER, Communist Party candidate for Freeholder in Eseex County, last week denounced a resolution adopted by the exectuive committee of the East Orange Chapter Republican Veteran League, which urged removing the Communist Party from the ballot.

Nusser said: "The Republican League could better concern itself with working out proposals on how to end the Korean war immediately, save the lives of American boys and bring them home to America."

"As a veteran of World War II," the Communist candidate added, "I charge that the proposal for removing the Communist Party from the ballot, and for outlawing the Communist Party in N. J. is a subversiv act. Only the people have the right to decide what political parties they support or reject. This un-American proposal would take away that right from the people of this state."

Mrs. Van Orden Gives Plan to End Korea War

NEWARK—Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, tonight offered a three-point program for ending the Korean war "without any ifs, or buts."

In a speech prepared for radio and television delivery, Mrs. Van Orden called for an immediate cease-fire; a truce on the line of demarcation already agreed upon by negotiators for both sides, and "all issues—including the prisoner-of-war issue—to be steeled after the fighting stops, by civilian negotiators from all the countries involved in the fighting."

"Immediate peace in Korea is the key issue in this election," Mrs. Van Orden said. "Judged by this acid test, there is no genuine party of peace except the Progressive Party."

C. P. LEAFLET INTRODUCES CANDIDATES, URGES PEACE

A lively 4-page leaflet issued by the N. J. Communist Party will introduce thousands of Jerseyans to the party's two Freehold candidates—Charles Nuesser in Newark and Bert Salwen in Trenton—and to the fact, blacked out by the bought press, that there IS a PEACE ticket in our state.

Headed "Two Parties—One Program," the leaflet exposes the Democrats' and Republicans' program for "death and taxes" and speaks of the Progressive slate as "a real real alternative."

Urging a sweeping demand for a cease-fire in Korea, the leaflet quotes a Oct. 14 U. P. News dispatch from the Korean front.

The Communist program for peace, civil rights, equality for the Negro people, price conntrol and for state aid to education is listed on the back, with pictures and brief biographies of Nuesser and Salwen. 10,000 copies were distributed this week.

CIO OFFICIAL FOUND 'GUILTY' IN T-H AFFIDAVIT FRAMEUP

CAMDEN, New Jersey—Anthony Valenti, business agent of the United Packing House Workers, CIO, Local 80, was declared guilty here yesterday of falsely denying he was a "Communist" in a Taft-Hartley affidavit filed in October, 1949. It took a jury of seven men and five women only an hour to ruch through a guilty verdict which faces the trade union leader with a maximum jail term of 10 years and a $20,000 fine.

The federal prosecution of Valenti and of Mrs. Sylvia Neff, a secretary of the union who was convicted in the same court last summer, was initiated as a government-employer plot to smash the Packing House Workers during a wage struggle with the Campbell Co.

Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden, who presided in both trials, refused to permit Valenti's freedom on bail pending his sentencing. The court ranted at the two unionists, terming them "dangerous to the security of this nation."

Mrs. Neff, who is appealing her own conviction, was cited for contempt in Valenti's trial because she refused to stoolpigeon for the anti-labor prosecution.

Evidence of the conspiracy against the union was seen in the fact that Miss Olga Zenchuk, a former secretary of its Local 10 in Detroit was indicted by a federal grand jury this week under charges of falsifying a T-H slave law affidavit. She pleaded not guilty and was freed on $500 bail.

Maryland CRC Urges Rosenberg Hearing

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The Maryland Civil Rights Congress has wired President Truman and Gov. Keldin protesting the Supreme Court refusal to hear appeals of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Jesse Reid. The wires were signed by the Rev. J. E. Harlee of the Pentecost Baptist Church, Maryland CRC chairman.

The Maryland CRC meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 1224 Monument St.

Other Candidates

(Continued from Page 1)

the 11th District, and Martin Fox, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 12th District.

They have declared for a cease-fire in Korea, Fox much more clearly and emphatically. Both have weakened their chances by support Truman's policy and by red-baiting. They have labor endorsement and wide Negro, Jewish and liberal support. The Progressive Party withdrew its candidates for these two offices in the interest of unity of struggle with these groupings, but withheld any blanket endorsement.

Charles S. Joelson, Democratic party candidate for State Senator from Passaic County, has been receiving increased liberal, progressive and labor support as a result of his clear stand for Negro representation in government.

GET 5-DAY WEEK

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—The Wage Stabilization Board approved the five-day week for 2,692 Pacific Coast steel employes in seven Western states.

MERCER COMMUNIST PARTY URGES CORPORATION TAX

A SHIFT in the load of local taxes "from the small home-owner to the big industrial concerns that can easily afford to pay them out of war-born super-profits," was urged today by Bert Salwen, Communist Candidate for Mercer County Freeholder.

"If industrial plants were assessed at their real value," Salwen said, "the big companies would be paying 3 to 4 times more local property taxes than they do now."

This extra income, he added, would enable Mercer County local governments to reduce the tax rate considerably.

The Communist candidate also called upon the Freeholders to work for a State tax on corporation profits in excess of $25,000 a year.

"With big-business profits at an all-time high, a tax of even 4 percent would bring in well over $50 million a year. This money could be used by the State to help county and local governments to expand education, health, recreation and other social needs of the people.

"Corporations like General Motors, U. S. Steel, Roebling and Standard Oil, who would pay the bulk of this tax, are in the best positions in their histories.

"They rake in unheard-of profits from war contract, while their workers are desperately trying to stand up under the burden of speed-up, inflation and ever higher taxes on their small incomes."

Vote Progressive—For Peace, Civil Liberties, Negro Rights

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
for Vice President

VINCENT HALLINAN
for President

DAVID P. WIDAMEN
for Congress

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

1,500 Hear Hallinan Blast GOP, Democrats

PHILADELPHIA.—Neither Republicans nor Democrats have either the program or the intent to make peace in Korea, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate charged before an audience of 1,500 last week in a pre-election rally at the Met. Neither candidate, he declared, is willing or able to separate government from the control of big business which plans to continue and, if possible, extend the war.

ANALYSIS OF THE 1952 ELECTIONS! FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14
AUSPICES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER

In an address loaded with the facts and figures to prove his points. Hallinan analyzed the claims of the pro-war candidates and their refusal to consider any genuine peace proposals. The most frandulent of all arguments, for continuing the war he said, is the prisoner of war issue; no one could believe that hundreds of American boys should give their lives month after month over the exchange of prisoners.

American big business, he pointed out, has embarked on a vast program of imperialism, aiming for a world empire under their control, with endless resources and markets to exploit in Asia and Africa.

THE KOREA WAR, he stated, is a testing ground to prove that American investments in countries abroad will be protected by American armies, even though a country of 10 million people has to be destroyed in the process.

Quoting Eisenhower and Stevenson to show that neither of the major candidates contemplates a reduction in the armament program, he declared that their object is to intimidate the Soviet Union; intimidate the colonial peoples independence movements; and to effect the seizure of the colonial empires of England and France.

MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, running for vice-president on the PP ticket, declared that the major parties are both "taking the people for a ride." Neither party, she said is willing to discuss the basic issues of our times.

These issues she listed as peace in Korea; security on the job; higher living standards; and civil rights. Hitting the profits made out of war, she pleaded for the use of the wealth of this land for life and not for death.

Tracing the history of the betrayal of the democratically elected Negro and white state governments in the Southern states after the Civil War through the efforts of the Ku Klux Klan and Northern capital, she declared that, "In 1952 we see again the compromise of 1877 — both Eisenhower and Stevenson have made deals with the South."

"It is time for a break from the infamous shackles of the compromise of 1877. It is time to insure that the promises of civil rights be made good," she demanded.

"The only vote that counts is a vote for the Progressive Party," she concluded. "The only vote that the cynical politicians of both parties understand is a vote against them."

David Widamen, candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional District, an industrial worker, **and only Negro candidate for Congress in the state of Pennsylvania,** challenged his Democratic opponent Rep. Earl Chudoff, on the issues of peace and civil rights and his response to the needs of the people of his district. Mrs. Catherine Hanrahan, South Philadelphia legislative candidate, spoke of the peace postal card campaign of the PP and the need in her district for hospitals, schools, and community projects, now neglected because of the war budget.

"Butch" Hallinan, 17 year old son of the candidate spoke of the unwillingness of youth to fill the undug graves of Korea and other countries in similar needless wars. Mrs. Alice P. Liveright, a founder of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia was chairman.

MRS. CATHERINE HANRAHAN
for State Assembly

Reader Sends $25 for Fund Drive

ALLENTON.—The fund campaign for $50,000 for the Daily Worker and The Worker has hardly begun in Eastern Pennsylvania.

We did receive, however, a letter with a $25 contribution in it. We publish the letter and ask our readers and friends to do what this contributor has done. Contributions should be sent to The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.

• • •

Allentown, Pa.

The Worker
Dear Friends:

Please use the enclosed $25 for the Steve Nelson case and other trials as you see fit.

Also part for the Daily and Worker.

Salud
M. S.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION...

An Editorial

WE URGE all our readers, particularly our white readers, to study carefully the list of Negro candidates below.

The list shows that a maximum of seven legislative districts can elect Negroes to the State House of Representatives on Nov. 4.

No Negro has been nominated by either major party to any post higher than the State House.

The list gives the names and address of every Negro who can be elected on Nov. 4 to any office in the state of Pennsylvania.

This list speaks for the real jimcrow policies of both major parties. It exposes their promises about "civil rights." It is a challenge to every Philadelphian, Negro or white, to do everything in his power to see that Negroes are elected to every office for which they have been nominated, regardless of party.

NEGRO CANDIDATES

THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER as a public service publishes below the complete list of Negro candidates in Pennsylvania, regardless of party affiliation, and urges its readers and friends to support them in the November elections. Legislative districts are given.

PHILADELPHIA:

Third District (Wards 3, 4, 5): Garfield B. Harris (Democratic), 616 S. 12th St.

Sixth District (Ward 7): Scholley Pace Alexander (Democratic), 1611 Pine St.; *Lewis M. Mintess (Republican), 1730 Addison St.

Seventh District (Ward 30): *Granville E. Jones (Democratic), 2233 Christian St.; Onnie O. Carter (Republican), 816 S. 19th St.

Thirteenth District (Wards 16, 20): Samuel Floyd (Democratic), 954 N. Warnock St.; *Edwin F. Thompson (Republican), 1619 N. 12th St.

Eighteenth District (Wards 24, 34, 44, 52): *Dennis W. Hoggard (Democratic), 558 N. 58th St.; Thomas J. Potter (Republican, 1010 Baring St.

Twenty-First District (Wards 29, 47): *J. Thompson Pettigrew (Democratic), 1721 N. 23rd St.; Helen Craig (Republican), 1532 N. 17th St.

Twenty-Third District (Ward 32): *Susie Monroe (Democratic), 1842 N. 23rd St.; Howard B. Thompson (Republican, 2024 W. Diamond St.

*Note—Names starred are incumbents.

In the 13th and 21st Districts, where Negroes have been named by both major parties, two candidates are to be elected out of a total of four nominated. In the 18th District, where Negroes have been nominated by both parties, a total of three candidates will be elected.

PITTSBURGH:

First Legislative District: Charles D. Clark (Republican), 2031 Center Ave.

★

FOR CONGRESS, only one Negro has been nominated in Pennsylvania. He is David P. Widamen, a registered Republican, nominated to Congress by the Progressive Party in Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District.

'Free Press'... Un-American Style

PHILADELPHIA.—The House Un-American Activities Committee conception of a free press can be seen from the following revealing incident. Congressman Francis A. Walter of Easton, co-author of the infamous Walter-McCarran Immigration Law was in the chair on the third day of the "hearings" held here by the committee.

Abe Sokolov was called to testify. Before he did so his counsel, Walter C. Longstreth, well-known attorney and Quaker, raised an objection that a quorum of the committee was not present to hear testimony. He was overruled by Walter. Then an incident took place that reveals the contempt that the Un-Americans have for the constitution of the U. S. and the bill of rights.

★

MR. LONGSTRETH RAISED objections to the constant photographing of his client and himself by the photographers present at the "hearings." He declared that it was degrading and disconcerting.

Walter piously exclaimed, "We have a free press in this country, don't we?" And as Walter made this statement, one Donald Levy, a police photographer, present in the press box, photographed Longstreth as well as Sokolov.

It has not been made clear, as yet, which newspaper Levy presented at the "hearings." Nor will it be, because he was there as a representative of the police department of the city of Philadelphia.

★

THE METROPOLITAN newspapers, however, were well aware

(Continued on Page 5)

'So They Left The Headlines Behind Them'

PHILADELPHIA.—The Citizens Emergency Committee for Democratic Rights, which was set up to combat the union-busting and witchhunting activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee, warned in a statement last week that the Un-Americans would not give up their attempts to break unions and smear labor leaders, progressives, liberals and Negro leaders.

The statement, issued as a leaflet in 25,000 copies, declared, in part: "The Un-American Activities Committee left town last Thursday after four days of hearings and headlines designed to whip up a citywide atmosphere of hysteria

(Continued on Page 6)

NEXT WEEK

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kasselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesslring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Colisseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A mmorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainty was fortified last week with the news that workers in dozens of cities and towns had stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearm ing Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the International Confederation of "free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

GOV'T OPENS TAX ATTACK ON ANTI-FASCIST AID BODY

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee yesterday disclosed that the Bureau of Internal Revenue is demanding $307,000 in retroactive income taxes for 1942 to 1949, during which the committee raised and distributed more than $1,000,000 for resettlement of Spanish Republican refugees and for relief and medical aid to victims of Franco in France and Mexico.

The committee in a statement issued in the name of its chairman, Dr. Mark Straus, charged that "this move to tax the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee out of existence" has been initiated to silence the "only consistent voice of opposition to a program of American economic and military aid to the Franco regime."

"During almost the entire eight-year period," Dr. Straus declared, "the committee operated as a tax-exempt organization under license (No. 539) of the President's War Relief Control Board. The backtracking of the Truman administration therefore represents a futile effort to re-write history and a most cynical abuse of the power of

PROFITS STILL ZOOM

WASHINGTON (FP). — The Federal Trade Commission reported to Congress that profit rate after taxes, of most U. S. manufacturing concerns were higher in 1951 than in 1940.

WIN PENSION FIGHT

SAN DIEGO (FP).—After a three-year battle Local 229, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL won for Ben Carland, 32, former Cudahy Packing Co. employe a pension for life and free medical treatment.

Secret Hearing on Fired Negro Vet

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

The U. S. Army opened closed hearings here on the dismissal of Walter E. Barnett, Negro vet, from his job at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot last April.

Barnett, 40, who was wounded at Iwo Jima, was fired as a "security-loyalty risk" after he circulated an FEPC petition at the depot. He was also 'accused' of being a supporter of the Progressive Party.

At last Tuesday's hearing, Army brass not only barred newsmen from the hearing room, and from a waiting room outside, but seized a camera from Al Hexenbaugh, photographer for the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal. They also barred Progressive Party members, including Chester Higgins, national committeeman; Mrs. Lillian Elder, national committeewoman, and I. O. Ford and Albert Ahearn.

70% Polled in Los Angeles Ask Cease-Fire

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — More than 200 citizens expressed their views this week in a poll conducted in the 24th Congressional District by that district's Peace Committee. Poll results are to be presented to Congressional candiates.

Residents of the Temple-Burlington and Riverside-Allesandro areas expressed these views:

54 percent believe "more money should be appropriated for low-cost housing."

58 percent felt "the war budget should be cut in order to lower taxes."

70 percent agreed to these statements:

"There should be an immediate 'Cease-Fire' order given in Korea."

"A law should be passed preventing Congressmen from filibustering all civil rights legislation such as FEPC." (This percentage held constant for white neighborhoods as well as the predominantly Negro neighborhoods.)

84 percent want an effective price control law.

90 percent expressed a desire for our government to "make a sincere effort to get the Great Powers to sit down around the conference table to negotiate all differences to avoid a third World War."

Among the comments of those interviewed: several women felt there should be a law forcing landlords to keep their property in a livable condition; a youth asked that the voting age be lowered to 18 years, and a paper boy thought city street lights should remain lighted in the early morning hours.

Fifteen of the people interviewed expressed the desire to accompany the delegation to the Congressional candidates when the findings of the Committee are presented.

Candidates who will receive tabulated results of the Poll are Norris Poulson, incumbent, and Bert Sharp, Independent Progressive Party.

Women Spark Vote Drive for Otis Hood

BOSTON

AS THE ELECTION campaign for Otis A. Hood, popular Communist leader who is running as an independent candidate for State Representative from Ward 14, enters its final week, canvassers report a growing response to Hood's main plank—cease-fire in Korea.

The campaign is being sparked by a group of hard-working women, all mothers of youngsters ranging in age from one to twelve, who have been touring the shopping areas with a sound truck. Wherever they find groups of shoppers, they stop, speak to the voters on the need for a cease-fire in Korea, distribute Hood election campaign material, then go on to the next busy corner. The response has been especially friendly, and of the thousands of pieces of literature distributed, none has been thrown away.

★

HOOD has been speaking directly to his neighbors through a series of street corner meetings, as well as through weekly radio broadcasts over station WCOP, every Monday evening from 6:45 to 7 p.m. The last meeting at the famous G&G corner, in the heart of Ward 14, was, according to old political observers, one of the best ever addressed by Hood. The large crowd which braved a sharp cold wind to hear Hood evinced a keener political interest in issues than ever before. The feeling of the audience was summed up by one bystander who remarked, "This guy is the first one to speak around here who makes any sense."

Sunday evening, Oct. 26, 100 people attended an election rally at the Morton Plaza in Dorchester to hear Hood and the guest speaker, Isadore Begun, one of the two Smith Act victims acquitted at

OTIS HOOD

Foley Square. The meeting was chaired by William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Negro weekly, the Boston Chronical. Harrison condemned the barbarism of the trials and recent arrests, and compared it to the growing lynch terror against the Negro people.

The meeting presented $300 to Begun, to be used for the defense of Smith Act victims. An additional $100 was pledged in the next few weeks.

Hood received an ovation when he stepped to the platform. Devoting the major part of his speech to the key issue of peace, he exposed the myth of "Soviet aggression," and explained the major role of the Soviet Union in the fight for peace. He urged the audience to help roll up a big vote for Hood as the best way the people in the ward could express themselves for peace.

Hood winds up his campaign with the traditional street corner meeting, Saturday night before elections, at the G&G in Dorchester, and a final radio broadcast on election eve.

Miners Back, Wage Ruling to Be Reviewed

PROMISED by President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam a review of the ruling cutting the raise of coal miners from $1.90 to $1.50, the United Mine Workers have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields.

In directing the miners to go back to the pits after a week-long strike, John L. Lewis said the government should be given a "reasonable" time to reconsider. The return to work came after a White House conference that included Mr. Truman, Lewis, Putnam, Harry Moses, head of northern coal operators, and others. As another condition, Moses agreed to pay immediately the $1.50 a day boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board and hold the 40 cents in escrow pending final disposal of the issue. The 10 cents more a ton into the welfare fund agreed to by operators, needs no WSB approval.

There was no doubt that the political situation was a factor and had to some extent complicated an immediate decision just as it had influenced the original decision of the WSB cutting 40 cents a day off the miners' raise.

★

THE CUTBACK in the raise was undoubtedly a way chosen by the administration to show the reactionary clique the government isn't "coddling" labor or "surrendering" to Lewis. It was reported however, that West Virginia's Senator Kilgore and Neely had appealed to the White House for some immediate acton to end the strike or its effects may be adverse to the Democrats in West Virginia, or other major coal states. It was also apparent that the President couldn't overrule the WSB, even if he wanted to, without drawing the Republican charge of a "deal."

Thus, it is reasoned by observers, some understanding was either reached or indicated in the White House talks that gave Lewis some assurance of a change in the ruling, or at least enough of a modification to make it ultimately acceptable.

★

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was the success of the union in forcing the coal operators to join with the union in a joint appeal against the WSB's ruling. With Moses requesting for an approval of the $1.90, the effort of employers to pin a "deal with Lewis" charge on the administration will be weakened some. But there was doubt whether a decision one way or the other on the appeal will come before the election. Another factor that must have swayed Lewis was the fact that he and the UMWA endorsed Stevenson.

If there is no reversal of the WSB within the "reasonable" time Lewis set, the return to work may prove just an intermission for the election and the miners may resume the walkout again. Among the miners, however, there is an air of optimistic expectancy—an air that seems to be encouraged by the district officials. The coal miners have a strong confidence that Lewis wouldn't agree to anything without something in his hand.

★

THE STRIKE drew national attention as a major challenge to the wage freeze. Many unions that have only kept pace with the government's cost-of-living index, but soon face new negotiations, see themselves up against the same freeze limit. They also see the inevitable cutback through a WSB decree any raise they win that may step over the freeze line.

An important development was the joint dissent statement of CIO and AFL representatives on the WSB in which they, while not challenging the freeze as such, claimed that even under the board's rules the miners could legally obtain approval of a raise of $2.14 a day—24 cents above what they negotiated. Had the strike continued it would have undoubtedly enjoyed the support of all sections of the labor movement.

Pledges of support were wired to the miners' union my the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; United Public Workers, and other of the unaffiliated progressive led unions.

PRODUCTION LINE showing final assembly operations in Ford River Rouge B Building final assembly operations does not show speedup common to the auto industry.

Win Pension, Pay Rise at Armour

CHICAGO

THE CIO United Packinghouse Workers were meeting with the other packers this week after concluding an agreement with Armour & Co., for a four cent an hour wage boost as part of a package estimated at 14 cents.

The Armour contract, which will likely become a pattern for the industry provides for:

- A two-year contract period, with wage reopeners each six months, the first being in March, 1953.
- Four cents an hour across the board, with an additional four cents for all women workers and an added 1½ to 3½ cents for workers in the Southern plants.
- A pension plan and an insurance plan.

•

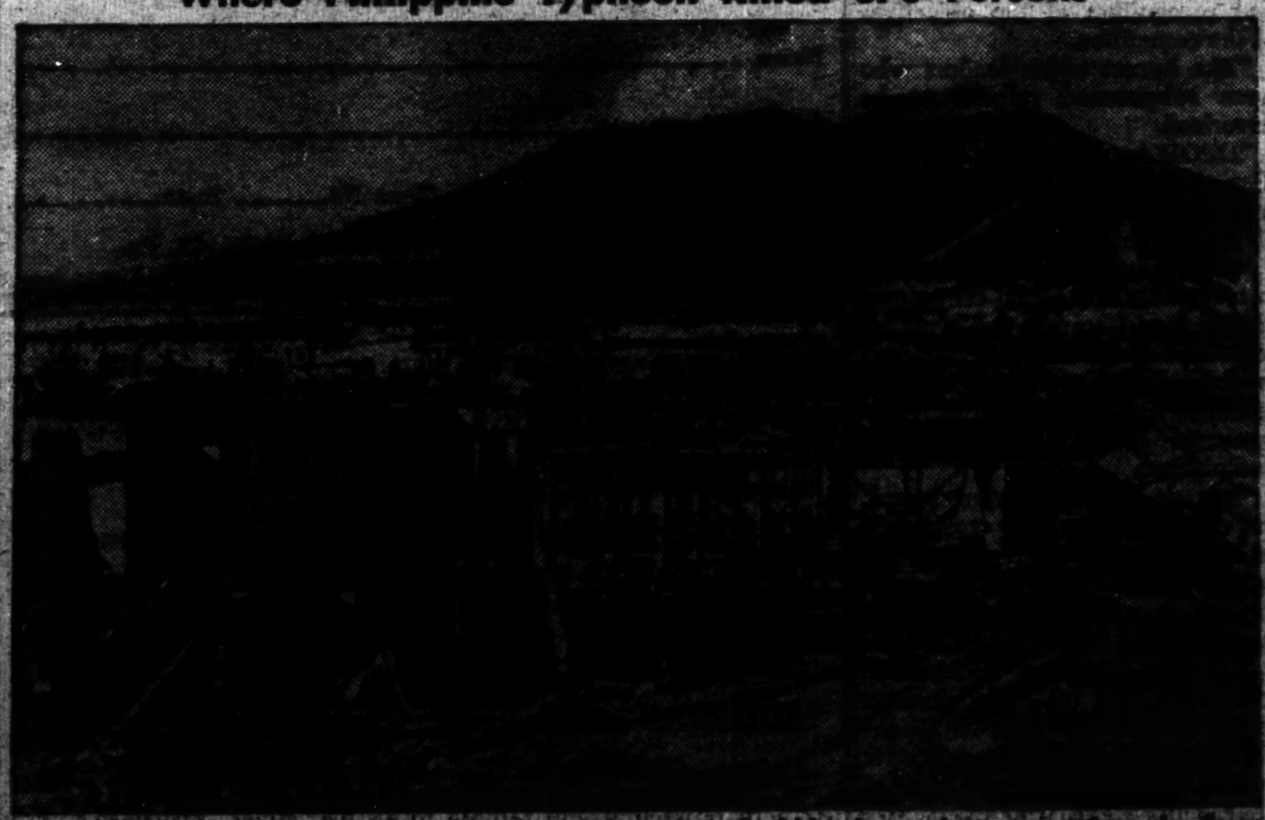
RALPH HELSTEIN, UWPA president, announced that meetings were being scheduled with the other large meat-packing chains, the first of which was to be with Cudahy.

The effective date of the new contract is last Sept. 1. The old contract expired last Aug. 11, and was followed by two and a half months of stormy negotiations.

The new pact brings the packing wage minimum to $1.45 an hour and the average to $1.72.

Under the pension plan won by the union, retired workers will receive $105 a month, including social security.

Where Philippine Typhoon Killed 370 Persons



The village of Daraga in Southern Luzon is a mass of rubble after typhoon swept through. Some of the buildings levelled by the storm were concrete structures.

See Job Slump Ahead In the Auto Industry

By WILLIAM ALLEN

DETROIT

WAR PRODUCTION, which chews up steel for tanks and guns, may throw 400,000 auto workers out of work by March, trade journals here report.

This will come on the heels of "model change-over layoffs" in November at General Motors and Chrysler, to be followed by the usual "inventory layoffs" around Christmas and New Year.

So layoffs loom again. And like last winter, besides dead on the battlefields, it means high taxes, high prices, mass unemployment, and short work weeks. Many auto workers average less than thirty week's work a year.

Headlines here feature a story out of Washington, part of the "prosperity" blah to cover up the real facts, that auto workers are getting an all-time high wage of $83 a week.

What the Washington "prosperity" stories do not reveal is that while some auto workers may get wages as high as $2 an hour, the great majority are in the lower pay brackets and the great majority work less than 30 weeks a year.

★

REAL WAGES of the worker have fallen 7 cents an hour since the Korean war. Money wages have increased (the auto workers got increases of 26 cents since 1950 under the escalator clause of the contracts and two 4-cent improvement raises) but real wages, what the money will buy, have fallen.

And the auto worker did not get all the increases which appear on the books. War taxes are withheld. In 1949 these amounted to 10 cents an hour; in 1952 taxes rose to 25 cents an hour.

War prices and profiteering have also robbed the workers. Since 1949 price increases have taken 15 cents an hour out of every pay envelope. Increased taxes and higher prices have cut a $1.60 an hour wage down to $1.20. In other words, the worker is getting 7 cents an hour less in real wages than he got in 1949. That's a cut of about 5 percent real straight time average pay since the war in Korea began.

So this is reflected in the auto towns by a drop in the number of people buying new cars. Automobile News, a trade journal, estimates that this month there are 305,262 new cars in dealers' stocks or in transit as compared to 226,091 last month.

Chrysler and Kaiser-Frazer cut prices on the 1953 models in an effort to stimulate sales. Other companies are expected to follow. And they will all try to make up this price reduction by speeding up the assembly lines.

'Force and Violence' Alien to Communism, Wartime Admiral Says

PHILADELPHIA. — Admiral Ben Moreel, wartime head of the Navy's Seabees and now chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, admitted that after he studied Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto he came to the conclusion that "Communism was to be achieved not by bullets, but by ballots, not by illegal but by legal means, and not by a few evil persons, but by a vote of the majority."

Moreel without realizing it has substantiated the argument of dozens of Smith Act victims who are now in jail or on trial for "advocating overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence."

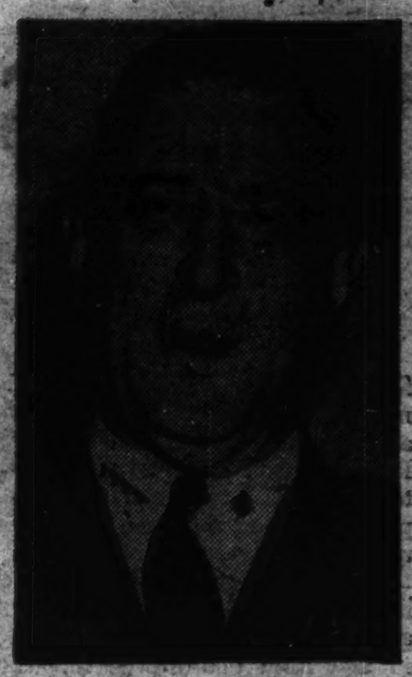
He has also unwittingly pointed out that the contention of the Smith Act victims that books are on trial is absolutely correct.

Moreel, who spoke at the final session of the first national convention of the American Institute of Wholesale Plumbing and Heating Supply Associations, held in Atlantic City, as reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer, also had a few things to say about the war effort.

★

"I MAINTAIN," this tycoon of big business asserted, "that contrary to current beliefs, the destruction of the Russian armies and the Russian state would not stop the growth of these Communistic ideas in the United States or anywhere else.

"We could imprison every card-carrying member of the Communist Party in America, and these Communistic measures would continue on their merry way," he concluded.



ADMIRAL BEN MOREEL

Strike Halts Service To Pittsburgh Airport

PITTSBURGH (FP).—Allegheny county commissioners threatened to give the boot to president Louis M. Rodgers of Airlines Transportation Co. unless he gets his strike-bound limousines rolling again before the end of the month.

Notice was served on the firm Oct. 24 after aviation director John B. Sweeney told the three commissioners he saw "little possibility for a quick settlement of the strike."

Auto service to and from the new $38 million greater Pittsburgh airport, 16 miles from the center of the city, has been stalled for three months by a strike of AFL drivers for higher wages and other benefits. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters also demanded a one-year contract but Rodgers wanted to make it three years.

Airline passengers are up in arms because they are paying as much as $4 for taxi service between downtown Pittsburgh and the Moon township field.

Airlines Transportation has no formal agreement with the county, which owns the airport, signing of a contract having been held up by the walkout, which began July 16.

The five airlines using the field are pressuring the county to find a new operator for the limousine service. They contend that limousines are their official means of speeding passengers to and from the city's central Golden Triangle and Gateway Center.

Sweeney has contacted a firm which is willing to take over the limousine service if Airlines Transportation is dumped. Sweeney said this company could obtain a permit to operate within 24 hours "if the state Public Utilities Commission was informed of the public's need."

'So They Left The Headlines Behind Them'

(Continued from Page 1)

and division in the ranks of organized labor."

The Emergency Committee goes on to say: "The whole thing fizzled very badly as the working people of Philadelphia and their unions continued to go about their business of keeping their ranks intact, sticking to their demands, negotiating wage increases, settling grievances in the very unions under attack and conducting their strikes, as at Yale and Towne and SKF. The Negro people continued the fight for FEPC and equal rights.

★

THE HEADLINES told of stoolpigeon testimony by two disgruntled union officials, Delaney and Di Maria. They tried to split their own union in the face of attacks on the conditions of the workers in the shops, who are struggling to get Wage Stabilization Board approval for wage increases.

"This lurid testimony, however, revealed the real aims and role of the Un-American Committee.

"The tall stories of instructions to fight for peace and strikes and slowdowns that might be characterized as sabotage should make every union member stop for just a minute and think.

★

"THIS WOULD INDICATE that anyone who wanted the Korean war to end before it spreads into a world war could be declared a 'subversive' and a member of the 'Red underground.' So according to this if you want peace, brother, you better keep your mouth shut or you'll be in the newspapers.

"Also, while this war continues, and with wages frozenn, what happens if you demand a wage increase when your contract expires, and the employer says 'no'? If you strike or take any action in support of your demands you are immediately guilty of 'sabotage' and they give you the works on that count.

"No wonder the Un-American Committee failed to stampede the working people of this city. There was much too wide a suspicion and recognition of the objectives of the committee.

"The honest union leaders who were subpoenaed refused to be terrorized.

"DPOWA Organizer Johnny Tisa stated their position plainly when he said, 'I will not be a stoolpigeon for this committee.'

"The committee failed miserably to create division based on politics or religion, because the working people of Philadelphia recognized the anti-labor character of the hearings and rejected the testimony of the committee-coached stoolpigeons.

"But do not relax your guard, union members. Stay solid and united. They'll try again and again. Your future is at stake. Protect it well, as you did last week. You've got to."

The Un-American Committee announced that 60 Philadelphians would be called to jimcrow Washington on Nov. 18 when it saw that its "hearings" did not frighten or intimidate the workers of this city.

'Free Press' . . . Un-American Style

(Continued from Page 1)

that a police photographer was in the press box all through the "hearings."

Frank Brookhouser, columnist for the Philadelphia Inquirer, in his column "It's Happening Here" and gave the "secret" away. Here is what Brookhouser had to say.

"Now that the House Un-American Activities Committee has finished its sessions here, we can tell you that Government authorities have accumulated a host of up-to-date photographs of possible subversives and questionable figures who were among the spectators.

"It wouldn't have been proper for us to have disclosed it earlier, but one of those cameramen busy at every session was not from the press but was a police photographer, placed there specifically to get good shots of certain persons in the audience. None of them knew they were headed for secret files."

★

THE INFAMOUS Un-Americans not only carry on union-busting and witchhunting but also give permission to police photographers to finger trade unionists, progressives, liberals and Negro leaders.

From Brookhouser's column it is evident that the Philadelphia Inquirer takes pride in being a part of this unholy conspiracy against the constitutional rights of the American people.

We call on everyone reading this article to do the following:

- Protest to Mayor Clark the use of police photographers at hearings, meetings and other activities carried on by the people.
- Let the House UnAmerican Activities Committee know that you are opposed to their degradation of congressional hearings by allowing police photographers in the press box or at the hearings.
- SEND US A CONTRIBUTION FOR THE $50,000 FUND CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER. You will be contributing a free press in America. Send it to Box 5544, Kingsessing Station, Phila, 43, Pa.

Locked Out Newspaper Workers Deny $1 Million Back Pay to

PTTSBURGH—(FP—An arbitration award here denied back pay to members of seven newspapers unions for time lost when they were out during the 6-week newspaper strike two years ago. It was estimated the claims for back pay totaled more than $1 million.

The workers involved were non-striking employes of the Pittsburgh Press, Sun-Telegraph and Post-Gazette. The newspapers closed down Oct. 2, 1950, when members of Mailers Union No. 22 struck and Local 211, Int. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) refused to handle the papers.

Through their unions the non-striking workers claimed before arbitrator Ralph T. Seward that they should be paid for the period of Oct. 2 to Nov. 17, 1950, when publication was resumed.

They also held that various clauses in their respective contracts had been violated and that such violations required payment of regular wages during the period of the strike. Hearings on the claims were held in the spring of 1951.

Seward denied all the union's claims, contending that no lockout existed. He said the managements' suspension without pay for the nonstriking workers was "an exercise of plain business judgment" and a "proper and permissable exercise of managerial discretion.

Among the unions joining in the arbitration claim were the Pittsburgh Newspaper Guild (CIO), Photo Engravers Local 16 (AFL), Steretoypers Local 56 (AFL) Press Circulation Guild (now a unit of Intl. Assn. of Machinists (AFL) and the Pittsburgh Newspaper Alliance.

UE Defeats CIO Raiders

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers smashed raids of CIO unions at four plants of the giant chains of the industry, the union's office here disclosed.

A raid of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, was beaten back at the International Harvester plant in Canton, Ohio, by a vote of 656 to 520.

The IUE-CIO and the AFL's electrical union were beaten at Westinghouse Trenton where the UE scored 293 votes to 136 for the IUE and 117 for the IBEW-AFL.

Workers of General Electric, Niles, Ohio, cast 160 ballots for the UE to 102 for the IUE and at Ford Edward, N. Y., General Electric workers smashed the IUE raid by a vote of 489 to 123.

In all cases the CIO's raiders waged a red-baiting type of campaign against the UE.

Maryland CRC Urges Rosenberg Hearing

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The Maryland Civil Rights Congress has wired President Truman and Gov. Keldin protesting the Supreme Court refusal to hear appeals of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Jesse Reid. The wires were signed by the Rev. J. E. Harlee of the Pentecost Baptist Church, Maryland CRC chairman.

The Maryland CRC meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 1224 Monument St.

PHILADELPHIA
General Carpentry
Interior Remodeling
and Decorating
CALL WILLIAMS — ST 4-3164

Pennsylvania Edition of
THE WORKER
Address all mail to
Box 5544, Kingsessing Station
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

DAVIS Former Publisher — GATES Editor

Subscription Campaign

Dedicated to
BEN DAVIS
JOHN GATES

THE WORKER RATES
1 Year ☐ $2.50
6 months ☐ $1.50

Special Offer

Daily Worker ONLY
☐ $10.00 ☐ 6.00

COMBINATION
Daily Worker & The Worker
☐ $12.00

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone No. _____ State _____

Mail to Penn. Worker, Box 5544, Phila. 43, Pa.

☐ You Can Help to Win
STEVE NELSON'S FREEDOM

☐ Here is my contribution.

☐ I will ask District Attorney James Malone of Pittsburgh to free Nelson on bail.
Please send me material on Nelson case.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Penna. Civil Rights Congress, 205 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Aves., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Cast Your Ballot for Korea Cease-fire

The Worker
New York-Harlem Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Vote Row D For Hallinan And Mrs. Bass

VINCENT HALLINAN
Progressive Party candidate for President

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice President

"CEASE-FIRE NOW" is central slogan as Hallinan speaks at Brooklyn election rally.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

Mrs. Bass Writes

The Progressive Party candidate for Vice President tells how to cast your ballot for a cease-fire in Korea.

Why the Soviets Celebrate

On Nov. 7 the people of the Soviet Union will mark their country's 35th anniversary. Our Moscow correspondent writes an on-the-spot story.

How High Are Your Taxes

The tax system is complicated so you will not understand it. But if you realized how much hidden and open taxes total, it would floor you. Here's the reason taxes are so high.

Making of a Political Leader

Miss Lynn Childs is the first Negro woman to head a political party in California. The story of her life and leadership which led to this position.

Also Columns And Features

on books, women's affairs and timely topics of the day.

IN THE MAGAZINE

People Make Peace Central Election Demand

See Editorial on Page 3

NEXT WEEK

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kasselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesslring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Colisseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A mmorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainty was fortified last week with the news that workers in dozens of cities and towns had stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearm ing Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the International Confederation of "free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

WIN PENSION FIGHT

SAN DIEGO (FP).—After a three-year battle Local 229, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL won for Ben Garland, 32, former Cudahy Packing Co. employe a pension for life and free medical treatment.

Chilean CP Paper Back on Stands After 5 Years

SANTIAGO, Chile

The Communist newspaper, "El Siglo" was being sold on the newsstands here yesterday for the first time since 1947. Its appearance marked a tremendous victory in the Chilean people's fight for democratic rights including a free press.

"El Siglo" was barred five years ago by the government of the then President Gonzales Videla, who turned traitor to the program of a people's front movement which elected him and who, under cover of an "anti-Communist" campaign, instituted a drive to smash Chilean labor.

Help Asked on Labor Bazaar

Dressmakers were urged yesterday to help the Annual Labor Bazaar by taking the following action in the short time that remains before the bazaar opens on Dec. 11:

• Come to the dressmakers bazaar office at the Garment Center of the ALP, 359 W. 38 St. for cut material. Make up garments in your shop or at home and bring them back to the bazaar office.

• Collect dress materials and bring them to the bazaar office.

Vishinsky Asks UN Name Group to Make Korea Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet foreign minister, this week urged the General Assembly in effect to take the truce talks out of the hands of the Pentagon militarists and negotiate peace in Korea. He called on the Assembly to set up a mixed commission to settle the Korean question, and declared that the peace in Korea was the essential pre-condition for any serious consideration of the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

Vishinsky, submitted the following resolution:

"The General Assembly, having considered the report of the UN Commission on Korea, consider it essential to establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, with participation of the parties directly concerned and of other states, including states not participating in the war in Korea; to instruct this commission to take immediate measures for the settlement of the Korean question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, implemented by Koreans themselves, under the supervision of the above-mentioned commission."

Vishinsky declared agreement had been reached on 62 of 63 agenda items in the truce talks and that the prisoner-of-war issue was the "lone obstacle" to an armistice.

In a 3½ hour speech answering Secretary of State Dean Acheson point by point, Vishinsky called for rejection of the U. S. resolution proposing that the UN endorse Washington's position in truce talks.

Vishinsky declared that the operating and internationally accepted rule of law required exchanging all war prisoners without qualification.

He pointed out the U. S. Government itself was a party to the Geneva convention, Article 7, of which forbids prisoners of war to waive their rights to repatriation. He said that in 1949 the U. S. Government had supported the USSR against an Austrian proposal which sought to qualify this article.

In addition, Vishinsky said, the U. S. Government had adhered to this principle in the 1898 treaty with Spain, the 1919 Versailles treaty, its World War II armistice agreements with Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, its peace treaty with Italy, and in the articles of capitulation of Germany and Japan.

Vishinsky also dealt with other phases of the Korea war. "The war in Korea," he said, "was no accident. The American capitalists needed a war in Korea because they were watching with fear indications of an oncoming economic crisis and needed something to bolster the tottering U. S. economy —and it was bolstered by the Korean war.

"If it had not been there, there would have been war somewhere else. They had to have some sort of Korea.

"Gen. Van Fleet admitted to a Philippine delegation that there had to be some sort of Korea."

(In "The Hidden Story of the Korean War," I. F. Stone quotes Gen. James A. Van Fleet as saying in January, 1952: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world.")

Peace Top Issue For Mrs. Grice In Red Hook

MRS. WILLABELLA GRICE, Negro working mother of three children, and the first Negro candidate ever to run for State Senate in Red Hook, is making a sizable impact for the American Labor Party program among the predominantly Italian American and Puerto Rican voters of this low-income 13 senatorial district. Her door-to-door, neighbor-to-neighbor and shop-to-shop campaign is getting a warm response.

"I speak to the women as a wife of a veteran and what I went through in the last war," Mrs. Grice told a reporter. "They understand my heartfelt plea for peace. I live in the Red Hook project where my white neighbors have known me for years and their response is good because they know I speak for the things they want."

★

SHE TELLS them of the need for more low-rent housing, new schools, child care nurseries, teenage centers, a hospital. "We have no high school, our area is rundown, we need a hospital, there is only one child care center in the entire district and that holds only 25 children, we want playgrounds—and we cannot get them unless we change our drive to war to one of peace," Mrs. Grice declared.

Unity for peace is the "top issue" in the campaign, she said, and Italian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Jewish and Negro voters are "wishing me good luck."

Bianchi, Medina Wind Up Fighting Campaign

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

STATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. BIANCHI, candidate for reelection in the 22nd S.D., and Manuel Medina, running for State Assembly in Lower Harlem's 14th A.D., are winding up their campaigns the way they began them—fighting for the rights of the people of their districts. This week both Bianchi and Medina, running on the American Labor Party ticket, have been mobilizing the Puerto Rican, Negro and other peoples of the district, and have been working themselves, to protest the eviction, police abuse and Welfare Department callousness toward Mrs. Rosa Viruet, Puerto Rican mother who was thrown out on the street last Friday with her eight children.

Having led delegations to City Hall on the Viruet case, State Sen. Bianchi and Medina are making the case a central factor in their major indoor windup rally of the campaign at Park Palace, 5 W. 110 St., Sunday, 2 p.m., with the two candidates and Vito Marcantonio speaking.

THE VIRUET CASE has typified the Bianchi-Medina campaigns — prompt, direct, militant support for the people of the 22nd Senatorial District (and the 14th A.D. which is part of it) on all issues effecting them, whether they be discrimination against the Puerto Rican or Negro people as in the Viruet case the first for decent housing, as in the case of the 75 burned-out Negro families on 116 Street near Fifth Avenue last month, or the exposure of the newspaper-invented "crime wave" of recent weeks.

The big outdoor rally winding up the campaigns in the 14th A.D. is being held this Saturday evening at 111 Street and Madison Avenue, with Bianchi Medina, Marcantonio and other top candidates of the ALP slate. The meeting will go on from 7 to 10 p.m.

★

BIANCHI, in addition, has been carrying on an intensive campaign, down to the wire, among industrial workers. Cited as one of the three members of the last legislature by the State CIO, and respected among trade union members for his fight against the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance-steal law, Bianchi will speak at a noon-time street rally at 38th Street and 7th Avenue in the garment center on Monday Nov. 3rd. The meeting sponsored by the Garment Center ALP, will feature Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Both Medina and Bianchi have been conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of the Progressive Party-ALP call for a cease-fire now in Korea.

Nov. 13 Rally To Mark Soviet Anniversary

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, is the day set for the Annual Rally for Peace in New York City under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, national chairman, announced. The meeting will take place in Rockland Palace, Eighth Ave. and 155 St.

This annual rally is the occasion for the observance of two anniversaries—this year marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the USSR (Nov. 7) and the 19th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Dr. Kingsbury said the rally will be the tenth annual event in unbroken succession under auspices of the National Council in recognition of the dual anniversaries. Similar meetings are being arranged in major cities throughout the country. An anniversary booklet will be published, said Dr. Kingsbury, containing the story of recent developments within the Soviet Union, a record of that country's efforts to cooperate with other nations in maintaining peace and an appeal for a policy of peaceful co-existence in relations between the two countries as serving the best interests of the United States.

Tickets are available at $1 and $1.50 at the offices of the National Council, 114 E. 32 St.

Miners Back, Wage Ruling to Be Reviewed

PROMISED by President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam a review of the ruling cutting the raise of coal miners from $1.90 to $1.50, the United Mine Workers have resumed work in the bituminous coal fields.

In directing the miners to go back to the pits after a week-long strike, John L. Lewis said the government should be given a "reasonable" time to reconsider. The return to work came after a White House conference that included Mr. Truman, Lewis, Putnam, Harry Moses, head of northern coal operators, and others. As another condition, Moses agreed to pay immediately the $1.50 a day boost approved by the Wage Stabilization Board and hold the 40 cents in escrow pending final disposal of the issue. The 10 cents more a ton into the welfare fund agreed to by operators, needs no WSB approval.

There was no doubt that the political situation was a factor and had to some extent complicated an immediate decision just as it had influenced the original decision of the WSB cutting 40 cents a day.

THE CUTBACK in the raise was undoubtedly a way chosen by the administration to show the reactionary clique the government isn't "coddling" labor or "surrendering" to Lewis. It was reported, however, that West Virginia's Senator Kilgore and Neely had appealed to the White House for some immediate acton to end the strike or its effects may be adverse to the Democrats in West Virginia, or other major coal states. It was also apparent that the President couldn't overrule the WSB, even if he wanted to, without drawing the Republican charge of a "deal."

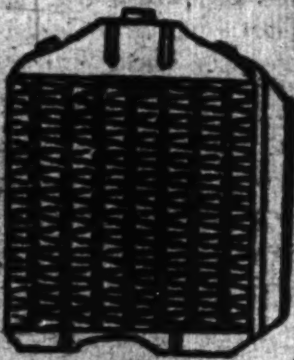
Thus, it is reasoned by observers, some understanding was either reached or indicated in the White House talks that gave Lewis some assurance of a change in the ruling, or at least enough of a modification to make it ultimately acceptable.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was the success of the union in forcing the coal operators to join with the union in a joint appeal against the WSB's ruling. With Moses requesting for an approval of the $1.90, the effort of employers to pin a "deal with Lewis" charge on the administration will be weakened some. But there was doubt whether a decision one way or the other on the appeal will come before the election. Another factor that must have swayed Lewis was the fact that he and the UMWA endorsed Stevenson.

If there is no reversal of the WSB within the "reasonable" time Lewis set, the return to work may prove just an intermission for the election and the miners may resume the walkout again. Among the miners, however, there is an air of optimistic expectancy—an air that seems to be encouraged by the district officials. The coal miners have a strong confidence that Lewis wouldn't agree to anything without something in his hand.

An important development was the joint dissent statement of CIO and AFL representatives on the WSB in which they, while not challenging the freeze as such, claimed that even under the board's rules the miners could legally obtain approval of a raise of $2.14 a day—24 cents above what they negotiated. Had the strike continued it would have undoubtedly enjoyed the support of all sections of the labor movement.

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works and Sheet Metal Works
NEW CORES
Made on Premises



Overheated Radiators Cleaned and Repaired
724 E. 11th ST. CA 8-4480
New York City

— Interracial —
FOR A
Late Autumn Vacation
come to the Ridgefield Resort with its glorious countryside, delectable meals, comfortable rooms and warm atmosphere
Off-season rates for November
Please call for reservations
RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 6-6548
N. Y. Office: AL 5-6268
Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N. Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE needs 1½-2 room apartment with bath and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Box 708, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

REASONABLE rent, 224 E. 13th St. Apt. 7.

ROOM WANTED

COUPLE need room with kitchen privileges. Box 902, The Worker.

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC TRAIN SET — Whistle and Smoke—$63.45 total value—Special till Nov. 5 only—$39.95. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAvarre 8-5344. ES 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 8-7918 and UN 4-7707.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

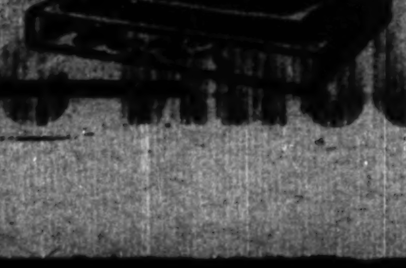
Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 56, N. Y.
Tel. JErome 7-6042



Register This Week!
for classes at the
FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL
(Harlem's School for Freedom)
Classes in: "The Negro People and the World Today"; "The History of the Negro People"; "Public Speaking"; "Conversational Spanish"; "The Poetry of the Negro People," and others.
Classes Begin Monday, Nov. 10
Registration daily Mon.-Thurs.—9:30 pm
For Catalog Write:
Frederick Douglass Education Center
124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)
New York 27, N. Y. — UNiversity 5-7820

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

**Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.*

PRIZES:

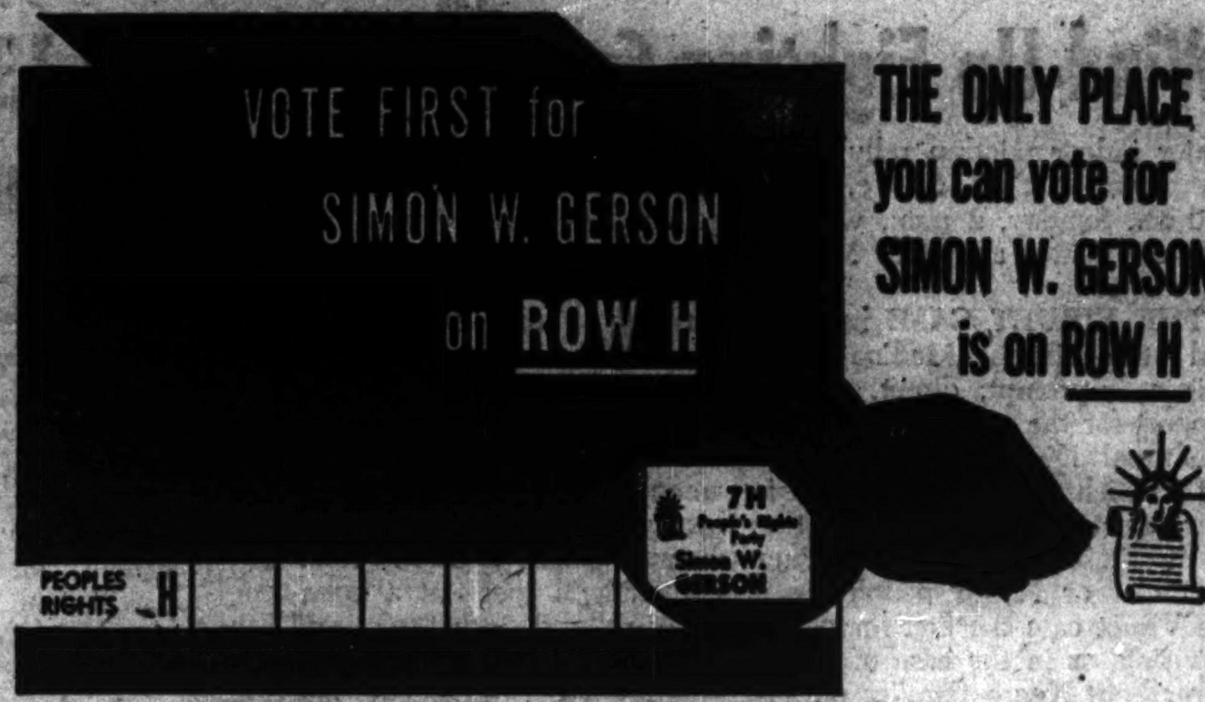
1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

This is the way that Brooklynites in the 13th CD will see the name of Simon W. Gerson on Row H, as People's Rights Party candidate for Congress, when they enter the voting booth next Tuesday.



Peace and Civil Rights Keyed Gerson Campaign

IN THE FINAL week's campaign of Simon W. Gerson, People's Rights Party candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13 C. D., canvassers were heartened by the widespread elation over Gerson's acquittal as a Smith Act defendant.

Not only persons who signed his nominating petitions last August but many contacted for the first time showed a warmth and rejoicing over this victory as a community expression against the Smith Act. Virtually all supported his fight to repeal the Smith Act and the same hostility to the McCarran Act and McCarthyism was apparent.

Particularly among Italian-American families, all of whom knew and remembered the late Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman, was there a feeling of close ties to Gerson's campaign.

★

THEY WERE incensed against the McCarran discrimination law and expressed distrust with either of the two major parties, though they reflected the "wasted vote" illusion. But one canvasser found that three out of six families he visited in the Italian American area are wholeheartedly agreed with Gerson's fight and many pledged to support him next Tuesday.

Gerson's cease-fire campaign has struck roots in the district, the demand for an end to the Korean war obviously a major issue with the voters.

The canvassers said they received in nearly every home a friendly response with no red-baiting and no hostility.

THE LAST-MINUTE campaigning among Italian Americans, Negroes and Jewish workers underscore the lessons of this congressional drive—that despite confusions and differences on many issues, the people are essentially united against McCarthyism and the Smith Act, that they support the right of a Communist to be on the ballot and present his program to the electorate, and that peace in Korea is the most important issue facing the nation.

That the Democratic incumbent Rep. Abraham J. Multer is frightened to debate with Gerson these issues, especially Multer's support of UMT, advocacy of aid to Franco and backing of the Korean war, was seen last week when Gerson's scheduled appearance at an all-party forum was cancelled at the last minute. In charging Multer with pressuring the local B'nai B'rith to deny him the floor, Gerson has struck "pay dirt" with many voters.

GERSON'S challenge symbolizing the kind of fighting campaign he has waged, is helping mould the coalition in the Kings Highway-Coney Island-Bensonhurst district which will inevitably break the Multer machine grip on the people.

Davis Campaign Reached Homes of All His Neighbors

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE CAMPAIGN to elect Benjamin J. Davis to the State Assembly from Harlem's 11th A.D., on the Freedom Party ticket has reached into the homes of every one of the area's more than 30,000 registered voters, campaign workers pointed out this week.

MORE THAN 150,000 pieces of literature has been distributed to homes of voters by canvassers, and none of it was wasted on general street distribution. If the election "how-to-cast-your-vote" cards were included, the total would be some tens of thousands higher. Some ten thousand letters, signed by Democratic and Republican supporters of the campaign have been mailed out to voters of those two parties, and some 400 billboard posters appeal to the electorate from walls in just about every block.

IT WAS ONLY in this way, Freedom Party leaders say, that they could beat the press blackout on the Davis campaign. For not a line of publicity, not contained in a paid advertisement, has been carried in the daily or the Negro press.

THE RESPONSE of the people to the issues raised in the Davis campaign literature is indicated by the organization of at least three election district committees to work for his election. In one district, the 34 election district, Davis workers have helped the 1,200 families facing eviction to make way for a high-rent project, to organize resistance in defense of their homes.

Another significant development in the campaign is the number of voters pledging support and signing the special Ben Davis Peace Ballot demanding an immeidate cease-fire in Korea. From the response so far, Davis workers say they are assured of collecting more than 10,000 ballots against war. One Negro woman, Mrs. Lillie Hoggard, has collected more than 600 ballots alone.

Spontaneously the neighbors of Ben Davis have adopted the slogan "Let us vote Ben Davis out of jail and into Albany." They see, as many of them have expressed, that the "conspiracy" charge against Davis, out of which grew the five-year sentence for him and six of his Communist colleagues, has affected them. In the first place it has deprived them of the right to choose their own leader and therefore left the community prey to rent gougers and others who systematically exploit the Negro ghetto.

IT WAS POINTED out that the Davis campaign has been conducted without the "glamour" of "big names," although many Negro leaders have told workers "off the record" that Davis would get their votes. On the other hand, many local leaders have emerged out of the campaign itself. These have been mostly Negro women who, feeling the housing pinch, the additional weight of higher prices, the threat of the draft for their sons and passionately hating war, have pitched in with vigor behind the Davis program for peace and freedom.

IN THE DAVIS headquarters and out in the election districts everyone sticks by the pledge to elect Ben Davis. But they follow it up with the thought that elect or not they have won a victory in conducting the campaign itself. They have brought Ben Davis' message and program to more than 30,000 persons; they have organized hundreds to carry out the program; and they have given the community a chance to express itself on the issue of peace and war that they could not have had unless Davis had run.

They are seeking more workers now at 135 W. 125 St. to get the vote out next Tuesday—to climax a campaign with the votes that tell what is on Harlem's mind.

HOW TO VOTE NOVEMBER 4th

If you wish to vote for Peace and Progress on Nov. 4th:

1. For the American Labor Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice-Preident:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

2. For Corliss Lamont for U. S. Senate and all local candidates running on the ALP line:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

3. To vote for Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Harlem's 11th A.D.:

Pull the lever on Row I FIRST, and then pull all the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

4. To vote for Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District:

Pull the lever on Row H FIRST, then pull the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Congress line.

5. To vote for Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell for Assembly in the 5th Assembly district, pull the lever on the Equal Deal ticket FIRST, then pull the levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

6. There are major party Negro candidates for legislative offices who are unopposed by the ALP. To vote for them, pull the lever above their name on the line of their party, then shift to Row D for the ALP candidates.

YOUR RIGHTS AT THE POLLS

Poll will be open Tuesday from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

This two-hour extension from the normal 7 p.m. closing time is a result of the heavy registration. Remember—you can vote until 9 p.m.

Any one on the voting line—either inside the polling place or outside—at 9 p.m. MUST BE PERMITTED TO VOTE. If you are on the line at 9 p.m. STAY THERE—YOU MUST VOTE!

Two hours off from work must be granted any employe who requests it. This is in the election law. Insist on ample time for voting.

There are no constitutional amendments to be voted on this year.

to the biggest and best yet!

annual labor bazaar

St. Nicholas Arena
69 West 66th St.

December
11, 12, 13, 14

6 P.M. to midnight—
Thursday and Friday
12 noon to midnight—
Saturday and Sunday

thousands of bargain items produced and donated by skilled labor

Children's wear, women's wear, men's wear, furs, furniture, toys, leather goods, shoes, jewelry, plastics, drugs, electrical appliances, giftware, and lots more.

PROCEEDS
To combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow, and all forms of discrimination.

Bazaar office and warehouse
1 East 4th St. — GR 7-6964-5
Auspices: American Labor Party

Dinner

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO AL LANNON
Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

SPEAKERS
Bill Sentner Int'l Rep. Dist. 8 UEW
Irv. Dvorin N. Y. Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards
Bill Wallace Sec'y, District 4 UEW

ENTERTAINMENT
Louise Jeffers Noted Negro Artist
Lill Goodman Distinguished Int'l Folk Singer

★

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon
Tickets, at $2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones
799 Broadway — Room 537

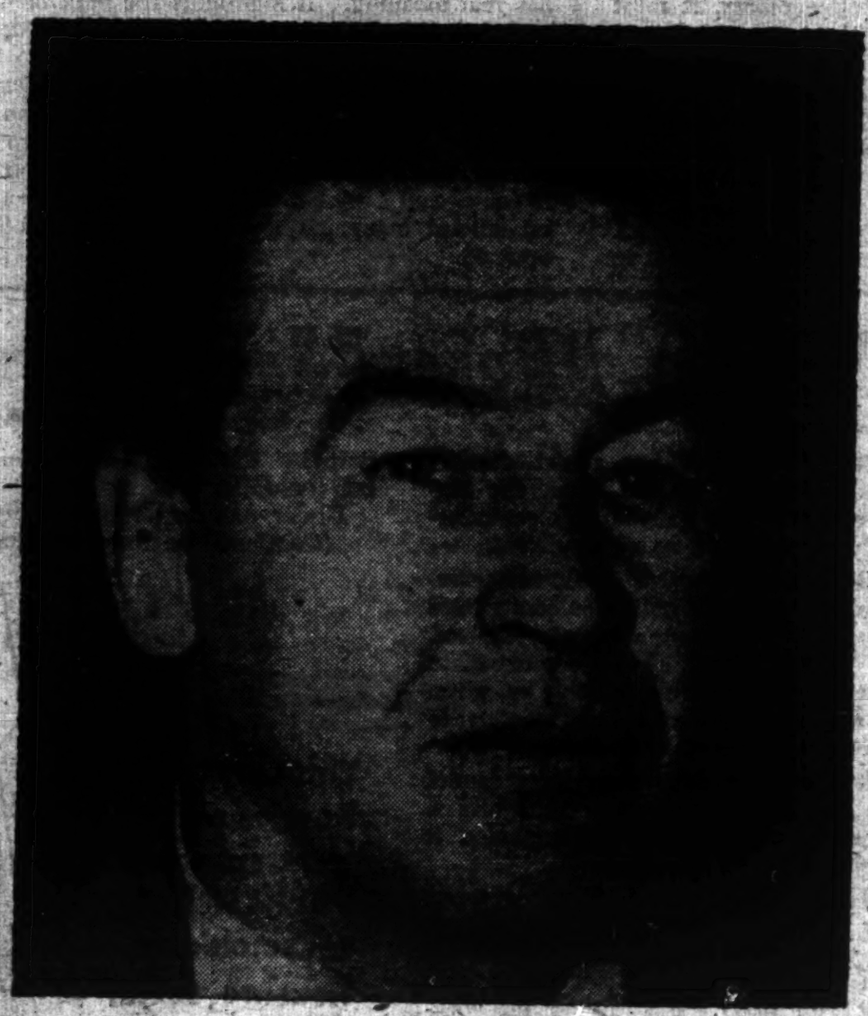
VITO MARCANTONIO and MRS. HALLINAN
and PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
Will Join with the
Committee of 1,000 Distributive Trades Workers
For HALLINAN and BASS in a
Salute to Labor's candidates
A PRE-ELECTION
Entertainment and Dance
SATURDAY EVENING — NOV. 1, 1952 — 9 P.M.
HOTEL CAPITOL (Walnut Room)
8th Avenue and 51st Street
Allan Tresser and His Orchestra — Outstanding Entertainment
With HOPE FOYE, LES PINES and JERRY SILVERMAN
Contribution 75c in Advance — $1.00 at Door

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1952 SECTION 2

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass writes:

You Can Vote for Peace



VINCENT HALLINAN
Prorgressive Party candidate for President
Noted attorney who was sentenced to prison this summer for his forthright defense of labor leader Harry Bridges.

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President
Distinguished Negro woman leader and former publisher the California Eagle, a leading Negro newspaper.

By MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party Candidate for Vice President

EXCEPT for signs such as "For Whites," "For Colored" in railroad stations, theatres, and most public places and recreational centers, the pattern of discrimination against Negroes in Texas differs but slightly from Washington, D. C., and from Governor Stevenson's home town and state capitol, Springfield, Ill., where I and other Negroes have been refused service in jimcrow restaurants.

At 10:30 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 4, I reached Dallas, Tex. At the station to meet and welcome me were many leading citizens. From the station we went directly to the home of one of the women present, who proved to be a most hospitable hostess.

After several hours rest, at 6:30 p.m. we went to station WFAA, and I delivered a fifteen-minute speech which was broadcast over the entire state of Texas. When I entered the studio to make the broadcast, the receptionist and some of the other personnel scowled and were obviously unfriendly. But after hearing the speech on ending the Korean war now, and negotiating the lone remaining issue later, they were all smiles and several insisted on shaking hands with me. After the broadcast we were dinner guests of friends, which afforded us the opportunity of meeting many of the leading people of Dallas.

Sunday was brimful of activities. At 10:30 a.m. we were guests of the Rev. J. Von Brown's "Lighted Church of Prayer" where I spoke to an enthusiastic congregation on "Civil Rights."

At 12:30 noon, I spoke to the congregation at the Mt. Horeb Baptist Church, Rev. Paul E. Castle, Sr. pastor, and at 3 o'clock I addressed an interracial mass meeting at the Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. C. C. Cyphers, pastor. Sunday evening I was the honored guest at one of the most beautiful church edifices in Texas, the St. John Baptist Church, pastored by the dynamic Rev. Ernest C. Estell, Sr.

When I talked to the Texas radio audience, I told of some of my observations as our train rolled over the vast plains of the West of Texas. Then I talked about the issues uppermost in the minds of all Negroes today—and of all Americans. This is what I told the radio audience:

"117,000 casualties have been suffered by our forces in the Korean 'police action.' 117,000 families have grieved the loss or injury of sons, husbands, and loved ones. For what purpose is the youth of our country being sacrificed? What do we hope to gain by flirting so very dangerously with all-out World War III by bombings on the Yalu River at the border of China? We, the ordinary every day Americans trying to raise our children to be good future citizens, have everything to lose and absolutely nothing to gain. This is not the case of the war profiteers, the generals, and the politicians for whom 'peace' is the forgotten issue in this campaign.

"Our prisoners of war in prison camps for up to 27 months have everything to lose. Our youth, spending their approach to manhood in being trained to kill, have everything to lose. The small businessman, even here in Texas where war dollars from mining camps may put money in his right-hand pocket, but taxes filch it out of his left-hand pocket to pay for a war economy that costs 85 cents out of every tax dollar. The small businessman, as well as the housewife who can't balance her food budget because of war spending, has everything to lose in a war that even generals, high in command, say can't be won on a military level.

"I am speaking to you tonight as Vice Presidential candidate on the Progressive Party ticket. I feel great pride that the Progressive Party saw fit to name as the first woman in our history, no less the first Negro woman, to be a candidate for high national office.

"The reluctant Democratic candidate, Governor Stevenson, says, and I quote, 'I have no tidy solution for the Korean problem.' His Republican counterpart states—and again I quote—'I have no prescription for bringing the Korean war to a decisive end.' Only the Progressive Party, my party, the People's Party, for which I ask your support, has a simple plan to end the Korean war. We demand—Stop the shooting war NOW—Negotiate the differences later! Whoever heard of a war being fought over the exchange of prisoners? Yet that is exactly what is happening. The stated reason for the beginning of the war no longer exists. We have long since reached the 38th Parallel. The American people yearn for peace. But the war goes on. Every single opinion poll bears out this deep-rooted conviction.

"Especially are we, the American women, comprising 52 percent of the national vote, opposed to the continued slaughtering of our loved ones. As women, we play a creative role. We bear and bring up children. We guide and hold together the home. The destiny of the nation is in our hands. We create, because it is against our very nature to destroy. We will not stand idly by while senseless war destroys what we sought to build.

"I assure each and every one of you in the listening audience that I solemnly pledge to work for peace on your behalf, and I earnestly solicit your vote for the Progressive Party candidates to insure this end.

"As I rode across the vast expanse of Texas I could see from my train window the havoc wrought by the drought, regarded as the worst in 25 years. I could see herds of white-faced cattle searching the sun-baked plains for a blade of grass. Acres and acres of burned-out cotton on which Texas farmers had toiled long and hard, had planted and replanted, and yet had no money crop to show for their efforts.

"Occasionally, I saw some irrigated land where the cotton grew green and healthy. In wide-dry-land farming areas in Texas, wells can be drilled to provide adequate irrigation. The uncertainty of

(Continued on Magazine Page 8)

Mrs. Bass has been a newspaper woman for 40 years. She is former editor and publisher of the California Eagle, oldest Negro paper on the West Coast. In her role as a newspaper woman Mrs. Bass consistently fought for the full equality of the Negro people, demanding an end to discrimination in the courts, in housing, in employment, and in all fields.

On the Way

Jimcrow in Politics Being Challenged

By ABNER W. BERRY

IN AN ANGRY EXCHANGE on the floor of Congress during the debate on an FEPC bill in 1950, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem Democrat, is reported to have said to a white colleague from New York:

"You can be the Govesnor ef New York, but I have gone as far as I will ever be able to go."

I am quoting from memory, but I'm sure that the record will agree with the substance of Rep. Powell's remark.

The point is that behind that remark (for which the Harlem Congressman later apologized) is a picture of political jimcrow and racism that deserves daily attention and struggle. For, as politics is presently organized and conducted, the mere fact of being a Negro, no matter how well one was qualified, would bar one from being a winning candidate for the Governorship of the Empire State—or any state.

★

BUT we don't have to stop there. The same racist rule applies to most elective and appointive positions in this country having to do with organs of power.

It applies to the United States Senate, where no Negro sits. It applies to 433 of the 435 Congressional seats, although many of the white Congressmen represent districts with Negro majorities.

On a state scale it is only recently, in the period preceding and during the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that Negroes won representation in many northern legislatures. But Negroes have yet to win a seat on a state Superior or Supreme Court, where many issues pertaining to civil rights and labor's rights are decided.

And the President has remained solidly opposed to appointing a Negro to the United States Supreme Court in the face of insistent demands of all currents of Negro opinion. It should be remembered that at the time Tom Clark, of Texas, was appointed to the high court bench by President Truman there was available a man much better qualified. But the better qualified man was a Negro—William Hastie—who had a brilliant career as a lawyer, Governor of the Virgin Islands and teacher. The white Tom Clark, whose appointment was a scandal, and still is, owes his appointment then, not to merit but to racism in politics.

★

HASTIE was appointed, as a "compromise," to the Circuit Court of Appeals, becoming the third Negro to hold a bench in the federal judiciary out of some 300 justices. In New York State, there were 20 appointments to the federal bench during the past year and not one of them went to a Negro, although Negroes constitute one-tenth of the population and the home of some of the nation's leading Negro lawyers.

Getting back again to the elective offices, it must have been noticed by everyone that not one Negro is a chief executive in a single one of the country's thousands of counties. And this despite the fact that in more than 200 of these political sub-divisions in the South Negroes form a majority of the population.

There are no Negro Mayors; nor is there a Negro in any city of the United States who is a member of the "Official Family," as the Mayor's cabinet is called. As yet there is only token representation of Negroes in City Councils, even in "liberal" northern industrial centers.

★

NO ONE can claim that there is no Negro qualified for the posts of Health Commissioner, Housing Commissioner, Sanitation Commissioner, weights and measures, and so forth. Only the persistence of racist ideas and practices and the political pandering to these ideas and practices keeps this ugly social and political picture intact.

This is the background for the nation-wide drive now under way to increase the representation of Negroes in public office. It is an anti-racist movement aimed at gaining for Negroes a role in the organs of power. The Negro people are no longer satisfied with the less than one-half of one percent representation. This is taxation without representation. It is a subversion of democracy. It is part of a pattern to keep the Negro people in the position of political wards, forced to accept the crumbs of office, the shadow of the real thing.

No amount of bragging about the appointment of a Dr. Ralph Bunche or Mrs. Edith Sampson can remove this picture of the real political picture in the United States.

★

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY has made a commendable start in combatting this political poison. The nomination of Mrs. Charlotta Bass as its Vice-Presidential candidate, considering the almost universal pattern, has real meaning. It highlights the fight being put up by hundreds of Negro candidates in hundreds of communities for representation.

There can be no real democracy in these United States until the race tags are removed from political offices. And all the soft soap about Negro progress cannot hide this fact. If 1952 is an indication of things to come—and I think it is—then we should see a stepped-up, all-out campaign to elect Negroes to office from now on.

How Much Tax Do You *Really* Pay?

The entire tax system is complicated so you won't understand it. But if the government were honest on the subject, it would hand you a bill that would floor you. The reason taxes are so high? It's the war program that breeds poverty.

By PHILIP EDEN

IF YOU'RE a bit confused about our very complicated tax system, don't blame yourself. It's designed that way; you are not supposed to understand it. Generations of rich people and their stooges in government have devoted their lives to the task of soaking you with hidden taxes, and devising loopholes for themselves.

The Truman administration has merely been more efficient in doing this than its predecessors.

As Drew Pearson recently remarked in his column: ". . . Nearly every major tax bill during the Truman administration has raised taxes on the lower brackets, while granting tax loopholes to the upper brackets. . . . The tax laws are buckshot-riddled with escape clauses benefiting the higher brackets.

"This has been the work largely of the Senate Finance Committee, which is dominated by millionaire senators who benefit from their own loopholes. Such senators as Byrd of Virginia, Kerr of Oklahoma, Millikin of Colorado, Taft of Ohio and Martin of Pennsylvania, all of them millionaires, are chiefly responsible for the tax loopholes."

Most people have no idea how much they pay in taxes. You can see some taxes, like the withholding tax or a sales tax—though, even there, you are not aware how much they add up to in a year's time.

But other taxes, like excise taxes, are completely hidden. You don't even know you are paying them.

If the government were honest on the subject, it would submit you a bill for the taxes you actually paid in 1951. For a typical fateory worker, your bill would look like this:

Personal income tax	$252
Corporation profits tax	125
Excise taxes	135
Payroll taxes	101
State and local taxes	203
Total	$816

"Did I pay that much?" you might exclaim. You sure did, brother, whether you knew it or not. Sometimes it was hidden in higher prices, sometimes in lower wages. But you paid it.

"But I can't afford that much," you say. Naturally, you can't. The average worker's family with an income of $3,380 is already almost $1,000 below the government's own meager family budget. Yet, such a family has to pay $316 in taxes.

This is a tax system that breeds poverty.

Why are taxes so high? Because of the government's war program.

In 1939, we spent $3½ billion for war. By 1953, we will spend an estimated $76 billion for war—22 times as much.

Eighty-five percent of your federal tax dollar is earmarked for war.

The $65 billion war budget is greater than the total income of half of all United States families.

With the $65 billion now spent for war we could more than double the income of 23 million families—those in the income bracket below $3,500.

We could eliminate poverty completely.

HOW YOU PAY CAMPAIGN FUNDS

It's no use complaining about higher taxes if at the same time you support the war program. Fighting for peace is the surest way to reduce taxes.

Much has been written about how unfair the tax system is—how it favors the rich and soaks the poor.

For example, you have to be rich to use the tax loopholes—and the rich use them to the tune of $6 billion a year. There are no loopholes for the poor.

One of the newest loopholes may enable the rich to contribute your money to finance their political candidates.

Here's how it can work:

Mr. Rich "loans" $100,000 to a state Democratic or Republican Party committee. After the election, he "tries"—but fails—to collect the loan. The Bureau of Internal Revenue rules it is a "bad debt," and it can be offset against capital gains taxes.

Result: If Mr. Rich is in the 92 percent tax bracket, he has handed the politicians $100,000 at a net cost to himself of only $8,000. You, the taxpayer, contribute $92,000 to elect somebody you may be trying to defeat.

Republican Senator Williams complained that so far only Democrats have been allowed to use the new system. He insisted that, if the device is to continue in use, Republicans be given as much chance as the Democrats to take advantage of it in 1952.

It is easy to see that the poor cannot use this loophole, or any of the others. When the rich use these loopholes, it is perfectly legal.

The rich, not the poor, evade taxes. For example, there's a withholding tax on your wages, and it's impossible for you to evade it. The boss makes sure that you don't. But there's no withholding tax on the dividends your boss gets. No taxes are paid on a billion dollars of such dividends which the coupon-clippers fail to report every year.

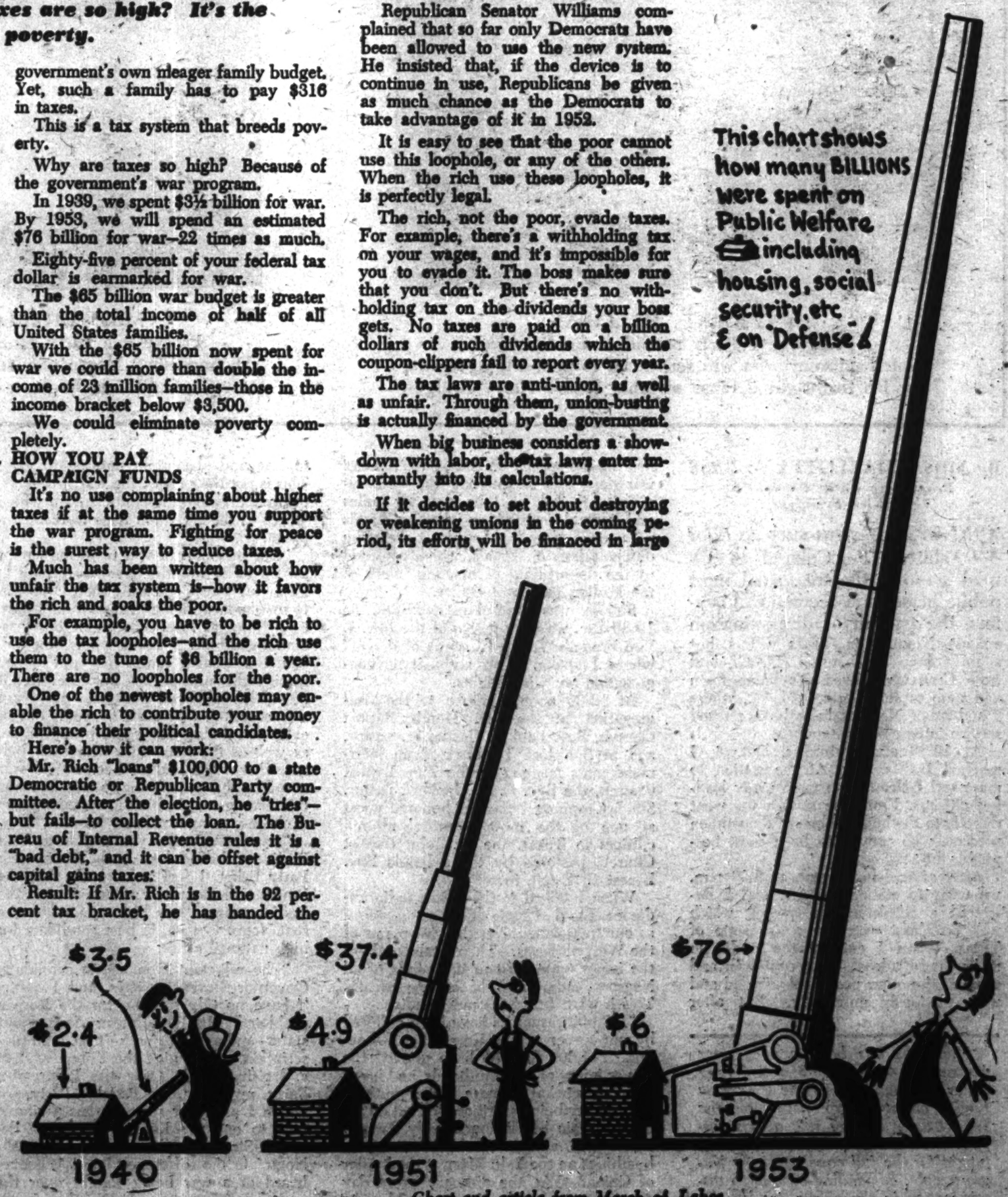
The tax laws are anti-union, as well as unfair. Through them, union-busting is actually financed by the government.

When big business considers a showdown with labor, the tax laws enter importantly into its calculations.

If it decides to set about destroying or weakening unions in the coming period, its efforts will be financed in large part by the federal government—with our tax dollars.

Under our tax laws, a company can

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



—Chart and article from March of Labor

She Built a Union... Her Sons Are Vets...

She's Deported

A Detroit mother of seven children, now a grandmother, is torn from her family. Her crimes? She aided the unemployed, she helped build the auto union. Mrs. Monica Itryna has a word for Americans before she leaves — reaction can never defeat the struggle for peace, for security and freedom.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

THE scene is a workers hall on the city's West Side. A recent Saturday night. Workers come to a farewell supper for two deportees leaving for the land of their birth.

To get into the hall workers have to walk through a group of FBI agents, U. S. Immigration agents and two members of the city's "loyalty" commission.

Lights are flashed in the workers' faces, cameras are aimed at them. Workers push through and into the hall.

Standing with the stoolpigeons as they harass the workers, cigarette dangling from her painted lips is Berniece Baldwin, whom the FBI "convinced" to become a professional informer for them.

Inside the hall the atmosphere is warm and comradely. Trade unionists, civic and community leaders have all come to pay their respects to the two workers leaving.

The family of Mrs. Monica Itryna is there. She is going back to a new Poland, a vastly different Poland than what she left over 40 years ago. She is the mother of seven children and has six grandchildren. Two of her sons are war veterans.

She is known for her work in the unemployed movement, in helping to build the CIO auto union. Her service in the strike soup kitchens is remembered by the unionists who have come to bid her goodbye.

Mike Zackler, also a deportee, active here in the labor movement for the last 40 years. A pioneer organizer of the United Auto Workers. A former UAW official in Local 157, he is known to thousands of auto workers.

When it came time for the speeches and farewells, the chairman, Saul Grossman, secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, introduced the husband of Mrs. Itryna.

He was completely overcome, was unable to speak for the choking sobs that racked him. He is not going with his wife. He is an American citizen.

One of Mrs. Itryna sons who fought the Hitlerites for 30 months, a member of the AFL, came forward:

"I fought against Hitler and Hitlerism. I thought that ended that type of stuff when the war was over. Our family is now being broken up and my mother is leaving while we who are born here have to stay."

At this point he broke down and could say no more.

Mrs Anna Kruchen, also a deportee, said that she hears many American workers talking now of retiring on social security They should know she said, that it was many of the 3,400 workers fighting deportation in the U. S. who helped lead the fight back in the 1930s that won social security. Today they are being deported for being in that fight.

Mrs. Kruchen recalled that it was in the very same hall in which the farewell supper was being held that people like Mrs. Monica Itryna, worked in the 1937 GM strike kitchen when no hall in the neighborhood would rent to the strikers because of company and police threats.

Another speaker pointed out that back in the pre-union days when Fords Service Department roamed Detroit's streets watching homes and halls for workers' organizing meetings, they did the same thing as the stoolpigeons did to people coming into that farewell supper.

Cornelia Foreman, Negro woman leader, in an angry and impassioned speech denouncing the attacks on the foreign-born and the resulting separation of families through deportations. She likened it to the days of slavery when the slaveowners tore mothers and fathers apart from their children, never to meet again.

Miss Foreman paid tribute to the deportees, telling the audience that it was people like Mrs. Itryna who had fought for Negro rights all her life, had helped the workers to get some democratic rights by building unions and had thus made a great contribution to democracy. America owes these people something, she said, not deportations.

Mrs. Itryna and Mike Zackler, in short speeches full of courage and fight, called on those present to keep up the struggle against attacks and deportations.

Mrs. Itryna sketched for the audience some of the many struggles she had been in and said that no matter how many stoolpigeons with which they surrounded workers' meetings they could never defeat the struggle for peace, security and freedom.

She called for everyone to build a great national people's conference to defend foreign-born Americans. Such a conference is being held in Detroit, Dec. 13 and 14, Saturday and Sunday at the Jewish Cultural Center. It is being sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

And when we were on our way out of the meeting the ghouls were still lurking on the corners along with Mrs. Baldwin who still had a cigarette dangling from her painted lips.

A Negro UAW member who drove us home said how deeply he had been moved by the night events.

"You know my grandfather was a slave and he was torn from his mother when he was two years of age. I know just what it means when I see its counterpart in 1952, done to foreign-born Americans."

World of Labor

The Fear of Depression Will Still Haunt Us

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE VOTES will be cast and counted next Tuesday. But after all is said and done, the problem that is uppermost in the minds of the people as they line up to mark their choice—the fear of a depression or war—will stay with us. Neither the Stevenson nor the Eisenhower forces have a way out, regardless of what they say.

In the last lap of the campaign both the Democrats and Republicans sought to exploit the fear of depression and war for vote catching purposes. While the Democrats have continued to campaign against Herbert Hoover, as though Roosevelt was their candidate, the Republicans noted that the Democrats, despite New Deal measures, retained the depression. Employment was affected only by war and war orders. Such was the situation for a generation and the frightful perspective still faces us.

★

IT MAY SEEM IRONIC that in the very period when American capitalism is most boastful of its high "prosperity" level, and its most prominent economic soothsayers overflow with optimism, the workers should be most worried of the future. But that was the No. I issue, I was told by workers, stewards and local union officials of shops in Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit during my recent trip.

This should not be strange to us. The atmosphere in the "roaring" year of 1929, to the very eve of the great crash, was also full of "permanent prosperity." The ten-cent counters of old bookshops are loaded with the output of prominent scribes of that period who assured the world that America's economy was destined to be in perpetual boom. But in those days millions of workers believed this bunk. Millions of them invested in the stock of their companies. Their unions went all out for labor banks. Or they put far more faith in capitalism than in unions and struggle.

Most workers today, however, are haunted by a fear of a depression. The effects of 1929's crash have not worn off.

★

TRADE UNION LEADERS, too, reflect much of this feeling among their members. In the campaign to bring out the vote they stressed most of all the possible return of the dreaded Hoover days if Eisenhower wins. Some months ago, as the election campaign was only getting into stride, the CIO's Economic Outlook saw a trend to a new economic crisis. The AFL, too, expressed fear of the economic future.

Both the AFL and CIO, and the resolution of the recent United Mine Workers convention, based their endorsement of Stevenson on the claim that his program would "prop" the economy by raising purchasing power while that of the Republicans would speed it to a crash. In making the Taft-Hartley repeal issue the principal one in the campaign, they explained that a strong labor movement is the key to a high purchasing power and a "healthy capitalism." The labor leaders, in the main, have tried to tie the hopes of their members to a victory for the Democrats.

★

NEITHER a Republican nor Democratic victory next Tuesday will alter the basic trend toward another big economic crisis. The basic task for the working class remains to struggle against the inevitable efforts of big business to shift the crisis burden upon the workingclass or to "solve" it by war.

The more cautious of the capitalist economists do not hazard guesses beyond the middle of next year. They admit that some signs point to an early dip in the economy. Above all, they point to the scheduled "leveling off" of the war budget next year. They know that the maw of America's lopsided war economy is now so great that only a still higher war budget, or war itself, can satisfy its insatiable hunger, and keep it from going downhill again.

The economists of capitalism are not thinking, of course, in terms of the socialist way out, or even in terms of the program of some unions (like the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers) for gigantic peace projects in place of war orders.

★

THE STRUGGLE between those alternatives will nevertheless widen and sharpen as 1953 rolls on. And in this struggle the bosses of both the Republican and Democratic parties will be on the same reactionary side of the battle line. On the other hand the Progressive Party and all others in the progressive camp, will carry further the position they advanced during the election campaign and intensify and widen the campaign for peace and a peace economy.

Why the Soviet People

On November 7th the people of the Soviet Union will celebrate their country's 35th anniversary. The Worker's Moscow correspondent tells of plans for the meetings and parades and the reasons they celebrate.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NEVER has there been such a holiday in in Soviet cities and villages. Moscow is bright with electric displays. Banners, huge pictures, swirling electric signs and panoramic displays are up for the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The gayety and holiday spirit has entered the homes as folks prepare a festive table for the night of Nov. 7. Dense crowds in the stores surpass anything before. And anyone who has seen those crowds of shoppers will wonder how such large numbers could get to the counters, but they did.

Take the No. 7 trolley bus up Swallow Road to Lenin Hills. Look around and though early snow covers the ground you'll see substantial evidence of the permanent "holiday" that makes this celebraton on November 7th so special. Here on these hills just two years ago when I first saw them, was an old Russian village community. There were typical log cabins and dirt roads. And now a breath-taking sight greets one on Lenin Hills. A handsome group of skyscrapers rises before you—the new Moscow University. There are new, wide asphalt roads leading off in all directions. And the landscaping, even though snow has fallen, presents a winter charm almost matching the colorful flower, hedge and tree display of the summer.

Then look out to the city below. There are finished skyscrapers where you saw but steel frames such a short time ago. Look again and you will see the cranes and the new buildings going up all over the Moscow skyline.

Then back in the city below stop to examine some of the electric displays, especially the one covering the entire front of the central telegraph building. Here you see pictured in a brilliant many colored electric display the challenge which Soviet people have laid down to nature. The waters of all the five European seas of the Soviet Union have been joined now that the Volga-Don canal is completed. And there you see the sites on the Volga where the big dams and power plants are being built, and also on the Dnieper, the Kama, the Ural, the Irtysch. There too is that monumental canal now being dug across the Kara Kum desert so the desert will be no more. And far to the west the old Pripet marshlands are being drained so they too will produce more bread, more milk and more honey.

Walking through this city on the eve of this holiday one gets a feeling of a new kind of victory that has been won. There is a new kind of strength, a new confidence, a new optimism, a new buoyancy all about you. And as you stop to think you realize that this feeling began to take over the city when the 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union convened on Oct. 5. Something new and stirring has been added to this traditional holiday. Let's go back and trace its origin.

• • •

If thirty-five years isn't so long in the life of a man, it is but a few moments in the life of a nation, and the merest twinkling of an eye in the life of a social system. But only thirty-five years have passed since a short, balding man with a small reddish beard and mustache entered the Smolny Institute in Petrograd on the evening of Nov. 6, 1917 to direct the first successful worker's revolution. V. I. Lenin had been in hiding till Nov. 6, hunted by the police of Russia's provisional government of capitalists and landlords.

That provisional government of the rich had thrown of all pretense to liberalism and was hounding the leaders of the working people, closing down their newspapers. But the very next day, on November 7th Lenin was presiding over the second All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

"We will now proceed to the construction of a socialist society," Lenin said on that 7th of November. Those were not idle words. Though the Russian communists had been hunted and persecuted their Party had won something more precious than all the wealth of the landlords and capitalists. The Bolsheviks had won the support of the workers and peasants of the country. First they won the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow councils (Soviets). Then, in the election to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets they received an overwhelming majority.

Still, the capitalists and landlords, through their provisional government, would not recognize the voice of the people. They resorted to the language of every old and rejected ruling class which wishes to continue to profit from the labor of the vast majority. Kerensky's provisional government resorted to violence and terror, to arrests and raids, to jail and suppression.

So on November 7th the workers and peasants in sailor uniforms on board the battleship Aurora trained their guns on the Winter Palace. Its salvos ushered in the revolution. The workers and peasants guard stormed the Winter Palace and the rejected capitalists and landlords crumpled and fell.

"We have the following of the majority of the people," Lenin had said on the eve of the revolution. The people's will, organized and led by the Party of the working class, could not be denied.

What a bold thing it was to say back in November, 1917—that the Russian working people would proceed to establish socialism. Because old Russia was a vast land of poverty. It was an agrarian country whose industry lagged far behind that of smaller countries of western Europe. Four out of five people were illiterate.

One could travel thousands of miles through a Russia, bare of roads, with millions of tiny, straw thatched peasant huts. Russia's workers and peasants were clothed in rags. The people were desperate for bread, bread not as a symbol, but the actual bread they needed to live.

Lenin didn't live to see the actual triumph of a socialist economy. Lenin's closest collaborator in the great October socialist revolution, Joseph Stalin, was at the helm when the Soviet people actually built a socialist society and put an end to the exploitation of man by man.

It was Stalin, who in August, 1917 at the 6th congress of the Bolshevik Party, met the challenge of the Trotzkyites who argued that socialism could not triumph in Russia. The Trotzkyite Preobrazhensky had sought to amend the resolution of the congress on the establishment of workers' power and the use of that power to construct socialism. In answering Preobrazhensky, Stalin who directed the congress when Lenin was in hiding, stated:

"The possibility is not excluded that Rusisa will be the country that will lay the road to socialism. . . . There is a dogmatic Marxism and a creative Marxism. I stand by the latter."

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels had transformed socialism from a utopia to a scientific theory. And it was the supreme triumph of Marxism when socialism became not only a theory, but actual reality. That is what happened in the Soviet Union under its first five-year plans. Backward agrarian Russia became an advanced industrial country. The agriculture of the wooden plough became socialist agriculture, with large scale, mechanized collective farms.

What those first five-year plans meant not only for Russia but for the whole world became clear during World War II. Only a new kind of power could have withstood, turned back, and routed the fascist onslaught, backed as it was by the economic might and manpower of most of the continent of Europe. To drive back the full force of the fascist invasion required more than a first class army backed by a first class industry. It needed, and it found in the Soviet Union, the added strength that comes from an industry which is owned and run by the people, for the people. It needed, and it had in the Soviet Union, a moral strength and a unity of the people that came from the fact that all exploitation had been abolished, that all races and nationalities now lived in absolute equality. The victory of the Soviet Union over fascism therefore, was a moral victory of a new social order which abolishes exploitation and the inhumanity of man to man.

Then, torn as the body of the Soviet land was torn by the cruel fascist invader, its socialist system found the strength for revival and reconstruction. In the first postwar five-year plan the enormous damage of the war was repaired, the prewar level of industry was not only restored but raised to 73 percent above the prewar level.

It was a "secret Soviet program" which brought the postwar reconstruction miracle after the wartime miracle. That "secret weapon" was reconversion to peaceful production. The Soviet

The face of the cities change as new buildings go up. This is a new 32-f 700 apartments.

Industry is at work for peace. These are new open hearth furnaces.

This is Soviet Street, a workers' residen apartments are being built on the left sid

Celebrate

ilding in Moscow with

rately rejected the path of its economy. While the rld deliberately chose mili- nd the establishment of es in an enormous circle all ld around the borders of the oviet Union chose peaceful While the British sent nt against the Malayan peo- ch sent troops against Indo- the American government cale invasion force to fight Koreans, the Soviet Union p its troops within its own

ist principle won out not Soviet Union but inspired ne third the human race . As a result of the Soviet and as a logical conse- victory over fascism, the ple of eastern and central w off their capitalist re- established peoples' demoo- ook the path to socialism. lf billion Chinese people rld with their epic victory control and domestic d created a socialist camp ns of people.

he Communist Party of the met in its 19th congress, ress which could review the of a policy that had tri- ove all it was a triumph ful policy which they had liately after World War II. al grandeur of that policy the new perspective which gress outlined—the gradual the absolute abundance of

tion of Minsk. New street.

communism. This, like the deliberate choice made in 1946 was a rejection of militarization and war.

How can we assess the achievements that were reported to the recent 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union? Perhaps the biggest tribute to those achievements has been given, unwittingly, by the bitterest enemies of socialism in our own country. As these enemies of the Soviet Union view the figures of Soviet economy they reply: Ah, but U. S. industrial production is still higher.

What poor consolation for the enemies of scialism! Imagine, if someone had suggested to the New York Times, when the first five-year plan was announced, that in just two and half decades they would be consoling themselves with the fact that Soviet production had not yet reached the U. S. level. They would have laughed at the very idea. What really small comfort such an argument is for them was admitted by New York Times writer Anne O'Hare McCormick in her column on Oct. 8:

"The figures (cited by Malenkov), if correct, show a remarkable advance by any standards. They should not be brushed off because Russia is still far behind the American rate of production but pondered over as an indication that she is taking rapid strides to catch up."

Since the figures are of course correct, even the New York Times has to ponder them. They must ponder the contrast indicated by Malenkov's figures. Soviet industrial production is 13 times greater than it was in 1929. France's is about the same as then, Britain's and Italy's have risen only fractionally. And U. S. production is only double the 1929 figure. But even more important—what increase has come in our industry is entirely based on war production.

No capitalist country of course could point, as the Soviet Union did, to a doubling of its 1951 production compared with the prewar period. And the goal of the present five-year plan will triple pre-war production by 1955. All this under the Soviet planned economy doesn't mean rising prices, but it has meant five consecutive retail price cuts since the war. It means a 35 percent rise in real wages through price cuts under the present five-year plan. It means a 40 percent rise in the farmer's income. Today the ruble is worth what two rubles were worth in 1947. In 1955 the ruble will buy even more.

• • •

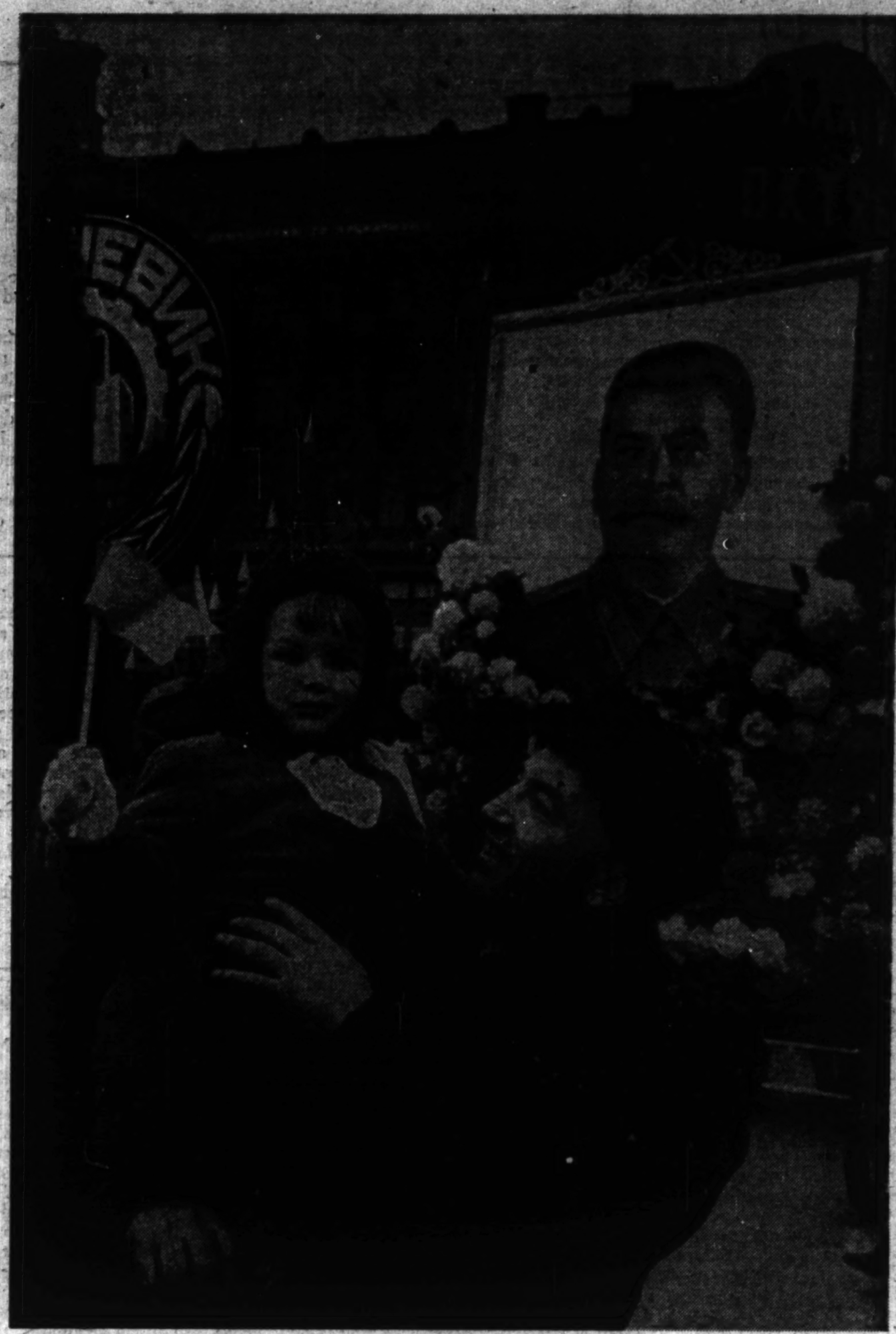
But people aren't figures. And to see what Soviet advances have meant let's examine them in terms of some typical Soviet people. I wandered out to a trolley bus terminal to speak to some of the workers who had finished their shift. And I was looking for someone about as old as the Soviet regime. That's how I met Raya Afansevna who was born just a year after the revolution, in 1918.

Raya, of course couldn't remember the old regime, but she told me about her family. Her parents were poor peasants from the Tambov region. Her mother had had no schooling at all, her father two years in a church school. Raya of course learned not only reading and writing and arithmetc in the rural area where she was brought up. She received an appreciation of Russian and world literature. I asked her whether she had ever read any books by American authors. She told me she had just re-read Dreiser's "American Tragedy" and she also recalled Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and O'Henry's short stories.

How did she become a trolley bus driver? During the war she had come from the country to Moscow and worked at an unskilled job in a plant. After the war she noticed an advertisement in the evening paper for a trolley bus drivers and conductors school. She attended the school and during the six-month course received an average of 400 rubles a month while studying.

After graduation she got a job immediately, starting wage 1,000 rubles a month. Now she averages about 1,150. Yes, she's married; her husband works in an electrical equipment plant and makes around 1,000 rubles a month. They live in a two-room apartment and rent, in-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



A father and his child in the Moscow parade last year celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet Union. Young women (below) in last year's Moscow Nov. 7 parade. The banner they carry reads: "The USSR—Stronghold of Peace and Democracy."

Ted Tinsley Says..

Where to Park?

By TED TINSLEY

SINCE Joseph Stalin, in a recent speech, suggested that the antagonisms between capitalist nations are likely to take on very serious aspects, many writers have been rushing in to attack this thesis. Interestingly enough, a great number of these articles don't say that Stalin is wrong. Instead they advise the government what changes to make in policy so that it might be possible to prove him wrong.

In all the hurry, fuss, and hysteria, people have overlooked fundamentals, and we are indebted to the United States Chamber of Commerce for giving a sense of perspective back to American business.

The Chamber of Commerce has discovered that it is not the North Atlantic Alliance, nor the ban on East-West trade, nor French reluctance to re-arm Germany, nor British failure to participate in European "defense," nor inflation, nor a war economy that is balanced on the head of a pin, nor money sunk in the drainage pipe known at Nationalist China, that is creating problems for American business.

According to the press, "the United States Chamber of Commerce said today parking problems had become the biggest enemy of business."

Aha! For years they have told us that the biggest enemy of business is Socialism, or something called the "Welfare State," and now comes the turn and we discover it is parking!

Since I have nothing to park, and own no business, I can approach this problem objectively. And I must say that the Chamber of Commerce has certainly cleared the atmosphere with this statement. For many years I have wondered what the military were doing in Japan and Iceland and Korea, in France and Italy and Greece, and on islands too numerous to mention. Now I know. They are looking for parking space.

This fully-rounded conception of the Chamber of Commerce answers other questions as well. Why does American imperialism keep Puerto Rico a one-crop country? Why must the NATO nations buy the products of American industry and keep their own industrial development at six under par? Why do the Point Four geniuses finance handweaving in the Philippines rather than the construction of plants and industries?

The reason is obvious. If American imperialism allows industrialist development abroad (among the "allies"), they're liable to manufacture all sorts of things—including automobiles. And, if they manufacture enough automobiles, they'll soon have a parking problem there. And, if they have a parking problem, how can American business defeat its worst enemy: parking?

As a matter of fact, the Chamber of Commerce is right. The problem of parking actually is a major problem for American capitalists. But it is not the problem of parking cars. It is the problem of parking capital.

Anybody know of a capital parking space?

WHY THE SOVIET PEOPLE CELEBRATE

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

cluding all utilities comes to 70 rubles a month.

What kind of shopping are they doing for the holidays? She has bought silk material for a new dress and after a fitting at the dressmaker's its being made to order for her. She has also bought a new fur hat. They had intended buying the low-cost television set, which retails for 1,150. But after seeing the 2,300 ruble set with its large screen, combination record player, etc., they decided to hold off and soon they hope to get the bigger television set.

• • •

In the waiting room of the Morozov children's hospital I made the acquaintance of an elderly, neatly dressed, white haired but sturdy looking man. He was there with his daughter and they had brought her little girl for a minor operation. He was pleased when he found out I represented a labor paper in the U. S. and chatted at length about the old days and the new. "I've been a worker all my life," Borisov told me. "Though I'm 65 I still work." He collects a pension and gets regular wages at the same time he explained.

Borisov was the old man's name and he asked me about Robeson and recalled with great pleasure that he had heard Robeson when he sang in the open air theater on the green in Gorky Park some three years ago. The old man followed world news quite closely and knew of the persecutions of communists and progressives in the U. S. "Oh I remember things like that," he said. "I was arrested myself, once for distributing leaflets in the factory where I worked." He was especially proud of the fact that he had joined the Bolshevik Party even before the revolution. "Ah, things were hard in those days, but where did their jails and their persecutions get them? The workers came out on top after all."

Borisov introduced me to his daughter. She's a surgeon herself in one of Moscow's big hospitals, I found out. "She doesn't remember anything at all about Tsarism," the old man said, "but she knows that the daughter of a worker couldn't get a college education and become a doctor under the Tsars. And my granddaughter- Why she'll still be a young woman under communism."

• • •

Both in cold figures and in the warm personalities of Soviet people the success of socialist construction are equally apparent. The calm confidence of the Soviet communist leaders who met in the Kremlin for the 19th Party congress is matched by the serenity and optimism of the man or woman on the street. No power on earth can deflect them from the straight course they have mapped out towards the goal of a communist society. Talk with any worker in a plant and the conversation will get around to the subject of peace.

The fascist invasion of the Soviet Union cost them about two five-year plans, Malenkov pointed out in his report. It is therefore in the very nature of both the socialist system and its practical goals that they have become a bulwark of world peace today. No principle enunciated by Malenkov in his report to the 19th Congress evoked more fervent enthusiasm than his declaration:

"The Soviet policy of peace and security of the peoples proceeds from the fact that the peaceful co-existence and cooperation of capitalism and Communism are quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to adhere to commitments entered into, and observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

"The Soviet Union has always stood, and stands today for the development of trade and cooperation with other countries notwithstanding differences in social systems. The Party will pursue this policy in the future as well on the basis of mutual advantage.

"While American and British bellicose circles keep reiterating that only the armaments drive keeps industry in the capitalist countries going at full capacity, there is in actual fact another prospect—the prospect of developing and extending trade relations between all countries, irrespective of differences in their social systems which could keep the factories and mills in the industrially developed countries working to capacity for years, that could ensure markets in other countries for the goods in which some countries are rich, promote economic advance in the underdeveloped countries and thereby establish lasting economic cooperation."

On this, its 35th birthday anniversary the Soviet Union stands out as an example to people of every country, every race and nationality—that socialism gives hope to all who strive for a peaceful world. To the supporters of peace, regardless of their political or religious beliefs, to the peace movement which extends far beyond the adherents of socialism in its scope, it shows that the fight for peace today can and will be crowned with success. So the echoes of the November 7th holiday making here are heard around a world which wants peace now.

How Much Tax Do You Really Pay?

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

lock out its employees with the knowledge that the government will pay at least 51 percent of the costs up to that point where the company begins to show an absolute loss, and 100 percent of the costs thereafter, under the carry-back provisions.

There is nothing particularly new about this.

The Allis-Chalmers company demonstrated how it works, when it locked out its workers for some nine months in 1946. This lockout cost some $35 million, it is estimated, of which the U. S. Government provided $29 million, while the company provided only $6 million. The company received a tax refund of $25,400,000 under the carry-back provision.

U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, General Motors, American Smelting & Refining Company and many other companies also used federal funds in this way to help fight unions in the post-war years. And they can do it again.

A sizeable share of gross profits is taken by the government in taxes, and big business uses this to claim partnership with it against labor.

Benjamin Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, recently argued that the Government could not afford to see steelworkers' wages increased, because that would reduce profits—and so reduce profit taxes—which would compel the Government to levy heavier taxes on the workers to make up revenue loss.

The last part of this argument is, of course, untrue. The Government could more easily make up the loss in revenue by closing the tax loopholes which benefit only the wealthy, or by increasing the tax rates on corporate profits and on high incomes.

But this argument by Fairless forced many people to think about our tax system. In his own way, Fairless was saying to the Government:

"Look here, you and I are partners in expoiting the workers. We share profits and we have a mutual interest in keeping profits up and wages down."

Although labor is the source of all wages and profits—and therefore of all taxes—it makes a whale of a difference whether taxes come out of the wages in your pocket or out of the profits in Mr. Fairless' pocket.

A tax on your wages is a wage cut. It's less food on your table, less clothing on your back.

A tax on your employer's profits is a division of the surplus between him and the Government.

Of course, we fight to get more of the value we create. But this means more than the union fight for higher wages; it also means a political fight for lower taxes.

MRS. BASS WRITES ON THE ELECTIONS

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

the farmer who has to pray for rain, and for the past three years without much success, can be eliminated by government aid in irrigating these vast areas. Yet how can the government aid the farmer if 85 cents out of every dollar goes to bolster foreign governments rejected by their peoples, in attempting to influence internal policies of European countries by buying their loyalty, and for all-out war. The peace program of the Progressive Party means aid and prosperity to the farmer, while the say-nothing attitude of the two major presidential aspirants portends continued disaster. Both candidates have ignored the facts as reported by the Federal Reserve Board that soaring farm production costs have been 'set in motion or magnified' by war in Korea 'and by the subsequent accelleration of defense activities.' Neither mentioned that 'farm debts have increased about 80 percent since January, 1946.'

"As the farmer continues to get a smaller and smaller share of the national income, the man in the city, both the small businessman and the salaried man, gets caught in the squeeze. Ask any Texas rancher how much he received a head for cattle. He'll probably tell you that he sold for less than he paid, in addition to feed costs. Ask any housewife how much she paid for a pound of beef. The great difference in price goes into increased production costs, as well as profits, caused by the war. The American public has long grown used to the illogical assertions of campaign oratory. Yet a new low, even in political promises, is made by Gen. Eisenhower when he calls for military spending on one hand, and sweeping tax reductions on the other. At least Gov. Stevenson tells you not to look for reduction in taxes, he plans to pour more dollars and men into the war. Is this what you want?

PROGRESSIVE PARTY VOTE A NOTICE TO "WARLORDS"

"Fortunately, you have a very powerful weapon in your hands to defeat the reckless war program that would destroy you. That weapon is your vote. I feel that my candidacy, and the candidacy of my running mate, Vincent Hallinan, offers the only solution to these problems. We represent the only political party through which you can express your overwhelming opposition to the Korean war on Nov. 4. The larger the vote for the Progressive Party throughout Texas and the rest of the nation, the more the war lords will feel your pressure. Your vote for the Progressive Party candidates is the most valuable vote that you can cast. It is a clear-cut definite demand—impossible to misunderstand. End the shooting war NOW.—Negotiate the differences later!

"You have a definite choice of policy by voting Progressive rather than the identical mumble-jumble of the major candidates. Where do they differ? Where is your choice? The Chicago Tribune, commenting on farm speeches in Minnesota by both candidates, stated: 'With a few incidental changes, the Eisenhower speech could have been read by Stevenson, and the Stevenson speech by Eisenhower without perverting the thought of either.'

"The meaningless civil rights planks of both parties, thrown out as bait for the Negro and minority vote, have been rejected by many Negro and other minority leaders throughout the country. The photostatic copy of a signed restricted covenant by my Republican opponent Richard Nixon, appearing on the front page of the Dallas Express now on your newstand, is a truer indication of their attitude on civil rights.

ASSAILS SPARKMAN AND NIXON ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"Nixon signed a pledge in which he agreed never to sell or rent his new $41,000 home to a Negro or a Jew. Stevenson's do-nothing attitude against jimcrow at Springfield, the capitol of Illinois, the great state of which he presides as governor, makes clear his easy acceptance of John Sparkman, his running mate, who declared, 'I never have and never will vote for a civil rights measure.' From 1937 to 1952 he has kept his word by never voting for a civil rights measure. Obviously, you have no choice on the civil rights issue.

"You have already seen the identity of the war policies of the Republicans and Democrats. Each calls the other the 'war party' and they are both right! Obviously you have no choice on the life and death issue of war. Taxes, high prices, farm program, labor policy! They are identical. You have no choice at all.

"So why waste your valuable vote on meaningless personality differences. Why waste your valuable weapon, your vote, when it can be a force for good, not evil. Your vote for the Progressive Party is a vote for peace now, as against the death and destruction of war. Your vote for Hallinan for President and Bass for Vice President is a vote for real civil rights, compulsory FEPC, protection of minorities and foreign-born. Your vote for Hallinan and Bass is a vote to protect the rights of labor by complete repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and a return to the Wagner Act. Don't waste your valuable vote. Vote for the Progressive Party on Nov. 4."

Maurois, Huxley, Coppard, Swinnerton, Sitwell O'Casey, Housman, Others Sign Peace Appeal

The Authors' World Peace Appeal, a non-political body of over 750 writers, with headquarters in London, has issued a statement affirming belief in the peaceful co-existence of differing political and economic systems. The statement condemns "writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred." The signers include such famous names as A. E. Coppard, Laurence Housman, Aldous Huxley, C. E. M. Joad, Compton Mackenzie, Andre Maurois, Sean O'Casey, Eden Philpotts, Edith Sitwell, Sylvia Townsend Warner, Sheila Kaye-Smith and Frank Swinnerton. The authors declare they "are associated with no political movement, party or religious belief but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war."

The full text of the appeal is printed below together with a partial list of the signers.

• • •

Authors World Peace Appeal

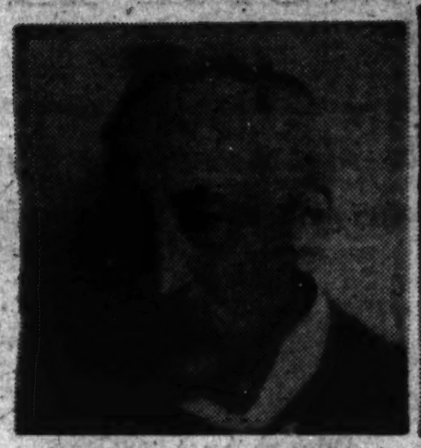
We writers believe that our civilization is unlikely to survive another world war. We believe that differing political and economic systems can exist side by side on the basis of peacefully negotiated settlements. As writers we want peace and through our work will try and get it; and we pledge ourselves to encourage an international settlement through peaceful negotiation. We condemn writing liable to sharpen existing dangers and hatred. As signatories we are associated with no political movement, party or religious belief, but are solely concerned with trying to stop the drift to war.

Among those who have signed are:

Ruby M. Ayres
Adrian Bell
Edmund Blunden
Marjorie Bowen
Vera Brittain
Albert Camus
T.E.B. Clarke
Alex Comfort
Rupert Croft Cooks
A.E. Coppard
D.M. Davin
Christopher Fry
William Gerhardi
Douglas Goldring
Elizabeth Goudge
Joyce Grenfell
Neil M. Gunn
Laurence Housman
Aldous Huxley
C.E.M. Joad
Sheila Kaye-Smith
Alan M. Laing
Marghanita Laski
C. Day Lewis
Jack Lindsay
Roger Macdougall
Compton Mackenzie
Joseph Macleod
Ethel Mannin
H.J. Massingham
Andre Maurois
Naomi Mitchison
Joseph Needham
Sean O'Casey
Eric Parker
Cedar Paul
Eden Philpotts
Kathleen Raine
Herbert Read
Cecil Roberts
Mazo de la Roche
Paul Rotha
Keidrych Rhys
Siegfried Sassoon
J.W. Robertson Scott
Clare Sheridan
Christina Stead
Leslie Storm
L.A.G. Strong
Frank Swinnerton
Dylan Thomas
Vercors
Sylvia Townsend Warner
Harry Watt
Alexander Werth

ALDOUS HUXLEY

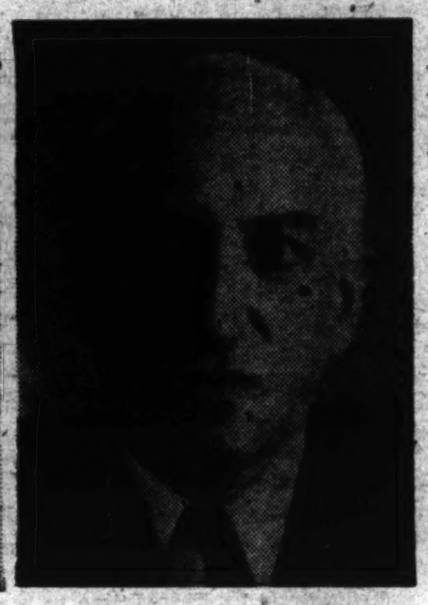
SYLVIA TOWNSEND WARNER



EDEN PHILPOTTS

VERA BRITTAIN

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH



ANDRE MAUROIS

A MAJOR HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

Statement by William Z. Foster on the first anniversary of the publication of Herbert Aptheker's invaluable "Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States":

One of the major historical works produced in this country is **A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States**, by Herbert Aptheker. It is a treasure-house of original documents, all of them written by Negroes, and dating from the earliest colonial times down to 1910. Many years of intensive research and study have gone into its preparation. Among the most valuable features of this important book, are the expert comments of Dr. Aptheker himself, explaining individually the significance of the hundreds of rare papers. The **Documentary History** is indispensable for all students of the life and history of the Negro people in the United States.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

STEINBECK'S TRITE NOVEL 'EAST OF EDEN'

EAST OF EDEN. By John Steinbeck. Viking Press. $4.0.

BY ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Steinbeck's "East of Eden" has been described as an "epic" of life in California's Salinas Valley. It is essentially the story of a "good" man, Adam Trask, and his "evil" wife, Cathy. And it is an epic, in the lightly-given judgement of critics, for the usual reasons a book is called an epic hereabouts. It is a big book, written by a 'name' writer, and it encompasses the life of three generations.

• • •

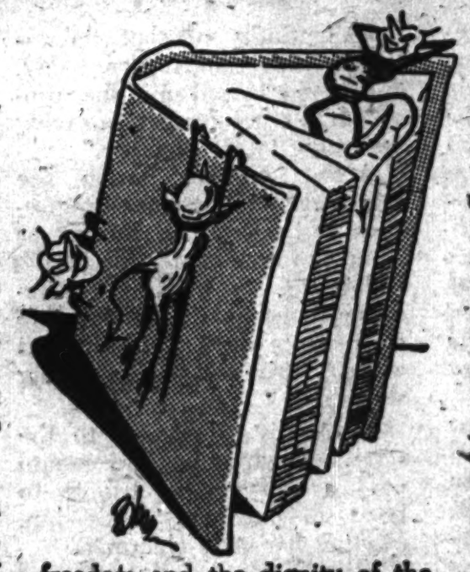
Adam and Charles Trask, in Steinbeck's soggy philosophy, are Cain and Abel, warring between themselves and for the love of their father. Adam rescues and nurses back to life a beautiful but wicked prostitute, Cathy, who had been beaten almost to death by the procurer whom she'd tricked. Cathy marries Adam but promptly tumbles into bed with Charles.

The newly-weds leave the Trasks' ancestral home in the East for Califonrnia (the time is the closing years of the last century) where their twin sons are born. To be named Aron and Caleb (Abel and Cain again), they repeat, in solemn dullness, another round of Steinbeck's melodramatics.

Cathy takes a pot shot at Adam and leaves husband, babes and home forever, to embark on a career as Salinas' most successful brothel-keeper. The boys grow up, and the pre-rigged wheel of fortune spins again for them. Cathy becomes obsessed with the fear that her murder of her predecessor as "madam" may be uncovered and she takes her own life.

There is little more to the tawdry plot of the novel. But there is a great deal more to be said about the essence of Steinbeck's current philosophy.

In one of his own editorialized interpolations, Steinbeck rhapsodizes over his belief in freedom and the individual. But when



freedom and the dignity of the individual become only campaign slogans to veil the real, anti-democratic program and activity of a ruling class and its spokesmen, the contradiction is impossible to hide.

And Steinbeck, having long since become a party to the Wall Street war program, echoes its chauvinism as well. To him, the Indians of Salinas County are "an inferior breed, without energy, inventiveness or culture. . . ." He refers to the Negro people twice, once to a Negro girl who infects a Civil War soldier with venereal disease, once to a brothel-keeper named chauvinistically "N—r." One of his major characters is Lee, an erudite Chinese who speaks like a Sax Rohmer version of a Confucian philosopher, but who prefers the menial life of a servant to Adam Trask than freedom. This, too, is blatant chanvinism.

The ridiculously exaggerated character of Cathy is introduced by this mythical claptrap about predestination. As a "twisted gene" may produce a stunted body, Steinbeck says, so too it may "produce a malformed soul." And so, "as a child may be born without an arm, so one may be born without kindness or the potential of conscience." Such people, Steinbeck explains, are "mental or physical monsters."

Now, what is the meaning and purpose of this medievalism in the modern world? Since "evil" is inherent, fixed, irrevocable, is it not futile to look for the cause of such evils as war, unemployment, racial bias, slums, profits from prostitution or drugs in a capitalist system based on their existence?

But, in Steinbeck's morality, Cathy was born to be a prostitute.

How nice not to have to admit that there IS a social system—socialism—under which, regardless of one's genes, there just isn't any prostitution racket.

One cannot turn from the incredible characterization of Cathy without stressing the male supremacist ideology with which it is saturated. Steinbeck makes woman the embodiment of all evil, in this truly medieval conception.

Steinbeck's "good," is meaningless because it is abstract, it is a mystic aura which emanates from certain of his characters like the patriarchal Simon who befriends Adam. It is not action, it is not collective. Yet to work with one's fellows for the common advancement of humanity . . . is that not the only "good?"

His "evil," in the form of the diabolical Cathy, who murders her parents and betrays her husband and children, is equally a fraud. It is a Holloween mask to frighten us, as when she boasts to Adam that "when I was half-grown I made a man kill himself."

Not in such grotesqueries, but in the 'respectable' men like John Foster Dulles, a pious churchman who surely never killed anybody, grown or half-grown, that the evil of our times must be found . . . in "good" men who, in the name of freedom and democracy and the struggle against totalitarianism," have turned Korea into a funeral pyre.

• • •

But Steinbeck is now wholly allied to this real (though transitory) evil of war and racist imperialism.

That is why this once-skilled artist (only intermittent flashes apear in East of Eden of that artistry) can now write, in all the majestic banality of a Hearst editorial:

"In our time, mass or collective production has entered our economics, our politics, and our religion, so that some nations have substituted the idea collective for the idea God. This in my time is the danger."

And elsewhere, he writes:

"I believe there is only one story in the world. . . . Humans are caught—in their lives, in their thoughts, in their hungers and ambitions, in their avarice and cruelty, and in their kindness and generosity too—in a net of good and evil."

Not the wanton slaughter in Korea, the rampant racism toward the Negro people, nor the police-state witch-hunts are the danger to John Steinback. "Collective" is the scare word. United action of the people for peace and democracy is the menacing spectre, and the unbreakable "net of good and evil" is the barrier beyond which mankind may not pass.

• • •

In his "Grapes of Wrath," his story of the depression and the dispossessed people of the dust bowl, Steinbeck placed in the mouth of his preacher, Casey, these words:

"They's somepin wors'n the devil got hold the country, an' it ain't gonna let go till it's chopped loose."

Today, Steinbeck has reverted to the devil theory of human existence. In his role as citizen, he now serves as flunkey of a corrupt State Department, making vainglorious and threatening speeches to the people of France and Italy on their duty to die in the war against 'Communism' (his 'devil') for the greater glory of Wall Street.

What other kind of novel could he have written than this one?

The Making of a Political Leader

Miss Lynn Childs is the first Negro woman to head a political party in California. Her fighting background and her dynamism and ability are proof enough of the fact that she well merits the post.

By HELEN EDELMAN

Slim, attractive and quiet-spoken, Lynn Childs is the first Negro woman ever to head a political party in the state. She acknowledges the fact with pride, mingled with surprise at achieving such position after only two years in the party. There is no reason for her surprise. Miss Childs' history as a member of Independent Political Party may be brief, but her history as a militant fighter for her rights as a Negro goes back many years.

Miss Childs was born in Muskogee, Okla. Her knowledge of discrimination began there. Her mother—half Cherokee—obtained a small farm under land grants to the Indians. But rising lynch sentiment soon made the area dangerous for Negroes and Indians. The family sold the land for $1 an acre and moved to Victorville, Calif., when Miss Childs was two years old.

They lived in Victorville until she was nearly 18, when once again jimcrow forced them to leave. Miss Childs wanted to get a higher education, and Victorville offered no adequate facilities for Negroes. They moved to San Diego, where she graduated from high school as a stenographer and typist.

NEW FIGHT FOR JOB RIGHTS

"But I never got a job at it," she observes. "I became a domestic, as most Negroes end up doing after getting an education they can't use."

In 1941 she moved to San Francisco. Women were being urged to enter war production. Miss Childs enrolled at Samuel Gompers trade school to learn shipfitting, a highly specialized craft previously closed to women.

She finished with top rating in a class of five women, but when the group applied at Moore shipyards in Oakland they were told they could start as burners, but not shipfitters. The four white women in the group, however, were taken aside and assured they would be transferred later. Miss Childs was told there was no job for her.

Miss Childs contacted the Labor Relations Board. After much argument shipyard management said she could work as a burner, welder, or on the clean-up gang. The latter, they suggested would be best.

When Miss Childs informed them she would start as a burner, they announced she would have to go back to school. More argument, and finally they agreed to let her take a test to see if she could qualify.

She stayed at Moore shipyards for 18 months, and was earning $1.35 an hour as a journeyman burner when she left. "And," she adds with pride, "I was the only woman who ever worked as a shell burner there."

Her next job wa sat Fort Mason in San Francisco, where she was hired as a burner on specialized engine work.

Working in the same department with Miss Childs were a number of elderly Filipino workers who had come over from the islands to aid the U. S. war effort. Although their ages ranged from 50 to 85, they were forced to do work involving heavy lifting. Their supervisor was a young 200 pound Navy captain whose job seemed to be abusing the elderly workers for not moving faster.

Although his brutal language made the engine crew sick, none dared protest. Finally, one day one of the Filipino workers fell while carrying his load. Furious, the captain began kicking him, while shouting at the aged man.

That was too much for Miss Childs. Turning her torch to full heat she walked over to the raging captain. "Kick that man once more," she announced in an icy voice, "and I'll burn the guts of you."

When she finished the young captain not only apologized. He admitted, in front of the entire department, that his actions were literally ordered by the chauvinist training he had received in the Navy. "And he never raised his voice to those men again," notes Miss Childs. "He really learned something that day. In fact, we became very good friends afterwards."

With the war over, Miss Childs' employment at Fort Mason also came to an end. Her next job was as a stock clerk at Cosgraves, a San Francisco clothing store. For $35 a week she was expected to work not only as a stock clerk, but window-dresser, receiving room clerk, receptionist and saleswoman as well. She learned the union scale for the lowest paid of these jobs Cosgraves, a San Francisco was $65.

A few weeks later the manager of Cosgraves was approached by a delegation of stock clerks. With Miss Childs as spokesman, they informed him they wanted a raise to equal the highest rate of the jobs they were doing.

The manager's next step was to inform the department head of this insurrection. She in turn descended on Miss Childs, whom the other clerks had designated as their leader. "How dare you demand a raise?" she stormed.

"We didn't demand a raise. We asked for it," replied Miss Childs. "But we can demand it if we have to."

Did Miss Childs believe, the department head retorted, that the white stock clerks would follow the lead of a Negro? The department head apparently tried the same line on the clerks, with some success. Her next move, however, came as a surprise.

The manager, she explained, had decided Miss Childs was doing more work than the other stock clerks and had decided to grant her a raise, provided she say nothing to the other employes.

"It was just a bribe," comments Miss Childs. "I told her either all the clerks got a raise or I wouldn't accept."

But when Miss Childs got her next paycheck, there was the pay she had refused. She questioned the other clerks, found none of them had received an increase, then showed them her check. "You thought it was the stool-pigeons who got paid off," she pointed out, "but it seems it doesn't work that way. I was the only one who was willing to fight and I'm the one who got the raise." If they fought together, she emphasized, they would all get a raise. The clerks agreed.

Shortly after, Miss Childs missed several days of work because of illness. The department head obligingly inquired if she cared to work Saturday to make up some time. When she went to get her paycheck at the end of the day she was informed it was her last. "Fired," Miss Childs says, "for being sick at the wrong time."

THE WORKERS JOIN THE UNION

Miss Childs called some friends. A delegation of about 40 persons was organized, visiting Cosgraves first, then the Retail Clerks union. The union, lukewarm in support of Miss Childs till then, was forced to act. They informed Cosgraves that unless Miss Childs was rehired they would close the store with a picket line.

Miss Childs was rehired, and Cosgraves' employes won a raise which brought their salaries up to union scale, retroactive to the previous March. Furthermore, 15 persons subsequently joined the Retail Clerks union in a store which till then had been a sorespot in the industry.

• • •

The results of that delegation," Miss Childs says today, "really convinced me the progressives were correct in saying we've got to act together."

Acting on the lesson she joined the Independent Progressive Party in 1950, serving as campaign director for the party's Fillmore Club. In 1951 she became chairman of the Fillmore club, and early in 1952 she was asked to join the party's county staff.

In August, delegates to the state convention in Sacramento paid a still greater tribute to her outstanding leadership, electing her state chairman.

Miss Childs is fully aware of the responsibilities that go with her new honor. "We've got a tremendous job to do in California between now and election day," she stresses. "We haven't reached the people yet."

The Progessive Party, she believes, must find ways of bringing its message to thousands of voters each weekend. Precinct work is important, she agrees, but the party must also utilize new techniques—going to shop gates and candidates' meetings with leaflets, concentrating on crowded shopping areas, where hundreds of persons can be reached at once.

"It's up to every progressive," she stresses, "to join with us in putting this election campaign over."

Miss Childs doesn't stop there. "In all our work through this campaign, we must keep in mind that we're not like the Democrats and Republicans, who die after election day. We intend to keep on fighting on the major issues which confront the people, and we intend to keep building our organization."

"The people have a greater understanding than we realize," she concludes. "They are dissatisfied with the old parties. They are starving for the information the Progressive Party can bring them."

California Independent Progressive Party State Chairwoman Lynn Childs (right) with Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party candidate for President, and Reuben Borough, the party's candidate for United States Senator from California.

The Woman Voter

THIS IS the first presidential election in which there are actually more women eligible to vote than men in the United States. There are now two million more women over 21 than there are men. That women are more aware of the power of their vote was shown by spot checks at polling places done by the Gallup Poll and by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee in 1948, when in Minnesota in many precincts there were two women voting to every man, sometimes three to one! In Ohio 65 percent of those voting were women, and Chicago, New York, Detroit and Ohio had more women voting than men. Also, Gallop Polls asking, in the spring of each election year, "Have you given much or little thought to the presidential elections," showed an increase from 30 percent in 1944 to 40 percent in the spring of 1952 of women answering that they had given much thought to elections.

That there are reasons for the increase in women voting we can readily understand—high prices for food, rent and clothing worry them. They must see their sons and brothers and husbands go off to war. They see their children made fearful and worried by atom bomb drills, and war pictures, war on the radio, and in the comics. They see their high taxes go for war instead of better housing, schools and hospitals. They see their adolescent children made to feel useless except as cannon fodder, made to feel hopeless about furthering their education because they must be drafted.

However, although the proportion of women voting has gone up, we have no way of knowing what class these women come from. We do know that the total vote of all eligible voters in the United States (male and female) has steadily gone down. In 1940 63 percent of potential voters voted, and in 1948 only 52 percent voted! According to the "New Republic" of Nov. 27, 1950. "Of those earning less than $1,000 a year, only 35 percent voted; of those earning between $1,000 and $2,000 a year, 54 percent voted; of those earning between $2,000 and $3,000 a year, 61 percent voted; of those earning between $3,000 and $4,000 a year, 74 percent voted; of those earning between $4,000 and $5,000 a year, 77 percent voted; of those earning $5,000 and more a year, 82 percent voted." Another research organization* says "The best voters in the electorate are women voters of families of professionals, executives and businessmen. The poorest voters are (1) young women, and (2) wives of wage earners."

This is a damaging commentary on the oppressive effects of capitalism. These lower income group women stay home for many reasons. They have children they cannot leave, and housework which wears them down. Besides all this, many of them also hold jobs outside the home, certainly haven't a minute's time to spare—or the energy to find out information on the candidates, or to go to the polling places and go through what is often a difficult chore and a very complicated affair in many parts of the country, also a great deal of moving to new homes, affecting women most. Then there is the culture of our communities, where women in politics are frowned upon. This custom is a useful tool to keep women "in their places" and thus make them satisfied with their lower wage, keeps them from the polls, serves the interests of big business profiteers.

In the South the situation is many times worse, for the Negro population is not represented at elections, and Negro women, besides being women with their burdens to overcome before being able to vote, must also struggle against Negro disfranchisement.

This all points out to Progressives an additional struggle. We must do even more to spread information on the candidates to the women of lower income groups who this year more than ever, have a great potential power at stake in the elections.

Cast Your Ballot for Korea Cease-fire

The Worker

New York-Harlem Late Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 44 — 26 — November 2, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Vote Row D For Hallinan And Mrs. Bass

VINCENT HALLINAN
Progressive Party candidate for President

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS
Progressive Party candidate for Vice President

Hallinan Bares Pro-war Record Of His Rivals

In a speech prepared for broadcast to California voters this weekend, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, called on the American people to intensify their demand for an immediate cease-fire in Korea in order to head off the widening of the war after the elections. Hallinan said that his charge that both Stevenson and Eisenhower were deliberately refusing to call for an end to the war in Korea in order to hide the plans of the Pentagon were amply proved by the report of General Van Fleet's remarks in Korea urging extension of the war.

"All over America," said Hallinan, "men and women are calling for an end to the Korean war.

"Yet here it is just a few days before Election Day and neither of my two opponents gives any answer.

"Originally, they had hoped to keep Korea out of the campaign entirely.

"But the pressure of the people put Korea into this campaign and forced my Republican and Democratic opponents to say something about it.

"What General Eisenhower first said was that he has always stood behind General MacArthur's plan to bomb the bases north of the Yula River.

"Next he said that he would train more South Koreans to do the fighting.

"Finally, two weeks ago in Detroit, the General said that if he were elected he would fly to Korea.

"Just how this trip of his would

(Continued on Page 6)

People Win $1¼ Million from City for Hospital in Negro Area

Bedford-Stuyvesant pressure for a hospital in the second largest Negro community in New York succeeded on Friday in forcing the City Planning Commission to include a $1,250,000 appropriation for acquisition of a site and plans. The allocation proposed in the final recommendations of the 1953 Capital Budget to the Board of Estimate came two weeks after scores of Negro and white citizens and community leaders from Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem and other sections of the city had denounced the Commission's failure to allocate a penny for the hospital. The demonstration at the 1953 Capital Budget hearings last Oct. 16 and 17 was too united and overwhelming for the commission to ignore.

The total estimated cost of the Bedford-Stuyvesant hospital is $15,505,000.

In its report on the adopted recommendations the Commission said that "at the time of the public hearings, no provision was made for a new hospital in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn."

"The Commission is convinced," said the statement, "of the need for this project and, therefore, include funds for site and plans."

Some time between Nov. 15 and Nov. 20 the Board of Estimate will take final action on the Commission's recommendations – and the same kind of militant unity that forced the Planning body to reverse its position can raise the appropriation by the Board. At the rate of $1,250,000 annually, the hospital won't be built before 1960 and, as the long struggle for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital has proved, constant vigilance is needed to insure that funds once allocated are not dropped the following year.

The American Labor Party state executive secretary Arthur Schutzer, said the party "welcomes the partial improvement made by the Planning Commission" but "serves notice that there must be no post-election betrayal of the pre-election addition" of funds for the Bedfor-Stuyvesant hospital."

Recalling that "this is just what happened last year," Schutzer warned that "any such fiscal trickery by the Board of Estimate which

(Continued on Page 6)

Gerson to Be On WABD-TV Sunday

Simon W. Gerson, candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th District, will speak on television station WABD, channel 5, Sunday from 7:30 to 7:45 p.m. The station earlier in the week had refused to provide time for Gerson, who was recently acquitted in the current Foley Square frameup of Communist leaders. On Friday, directors of the station notified the Gerson campaign committee that it had decided to grant time.

People Make Peace Central Election Demand

See Editorial on Page 2

"The People Will Never Let You Down," Says Reader

Speed Is Needed in The Worker's $50,000 Drive

"Thanks for being around," writes a 21-year-old, who sent us $10 he had received as a birthday present. He is celebrating his 21st birthday by casting his ballot for the Progressive Party peace ticket and by contributing to The Worker's $50,000 fund.

"Thanks for being around to tell the truth and for being able to end despair and hopelessness because you give a picture of what is really happening in the world—what the PEOPLE are doing; the actions of the people—the workers and their allies—are after all the most significant occurrences . . .," his letter says.

We have received many score such notes in the two weeks since we launched our plea for $50,000 to keep our paper going until the end of the year. They are warm and heartening indeed, and show we can depend upon our readers to keep our paper going in the face of the attacks and pressures of big business.

As of Wednesday, we passed the first $5,000 mark in our campaign. It is a good showing, especially since it takes a little time for a campaign to catch on.

But, frankly, we cannot afford that time. We are in very deep need of a large part of that $50,000 now.

The money is coming in fives, tens, twenties and a few larger amounts from individual readers, and some from groups which are collecting it from individual supporters.

From the Massachusetts Freedom of the Press Committee, we received $100.80 Tuesday, the second hundred-dollar contribution from that group, which broke down as follows:

- $42.30 was collected by the Friends of Freedom of Somerville, Mass.
- $10 from some friends of the paper on the North Shore.
- $10 from an old-timer who remembers the first edition of the Daily Worker to come off the press—in 1924—and was one of those first editions in New York. She had the money saved up for pressing personal use, but when she saw our plea she sent it to us, saying "Go to the people; they will never let you down."
- 50c from a Negro worker who reads the paper. It was all he had at the time.
- $5 from a new reader.
- $2 from someone who had come in from out-of-town.
- $2 from two sisters, who had collected $5 from some friends of their, too.
- $6 from another friend of the paper.

The rest came from similar sources, readers and friends of the paper who are deeply concerned about the need to keep going the papers that battle daily for peace and socialism.

"God bless you all," writes one contributor. "I sent $10 two weeks ago, and am sending another $20 now," writes another. "Though I do not agree with all the paper says, I feel very deeply it must continue."

So they go; many such letters from many places, small and large. Get your five or ten—or even one or two-dollars into the mails now to keep The Worker going!

The Worker will publish a special supplement with the full text of

JOSEPH STALIN'S
Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.

The Worker will make available for the first time in the United States the complete text of this important document which has aroused immense interest throughout the world.

In The Worker next week

Europe Angered as State Dept. Frees Nazis and Rearms Reich

By BERNARD BURTON

IF EVER THERE was a name that lives in infamy for all Italians it is that of Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, commander of German troops in Italy during World War II. But last week Kesserling was a free man, pardoned by the British Government, Washington's chief partner in the North Atlantic alliance. What's more, Kesselring, within a few days, stepped from jail to become president of a new Nazi-like veterans organization, the Stahlhelm.

FIELD MARSHAL KESSELRING

No Italian political figure — right, left or center—could maintain any popular prestige, no matter how subservient he might be to dictates from Washington or London, if he did not publicly condemn the freeing of the beast of Italy. This reporter, as a GI in Italy during World War II, recalls two incidents which revealed how deep and widespread was the hatred of Italians for this man who symbolized all that was barbarous in Nazism.

★

FIRST there was the tomb. The sealed-up cave entrance which greets travelers on the outskirts of Rome. These are the Ardentine caves where Kesselring ordered the execution of 335 civilians in 1944, only a short while before the Allied troops broke through to Rome.

Some Allied troops, British and American, assembled there in early June, 1944 for the last push into Rome. And as we waited there for orders to move ahead, Italian civilians—peasants and workers—kept coming and going. They would gather in clusters to eye us and then to pause silently in front of the cave with its brooding sealed entrance.

We know nothing at first of the significance of this cave entrance. Then word got around and we found out why Italian civilians chanced a possible artillery barrage to come and pause before the vast, Nazi-made tomb. It was a solemn pledge to keep faith with the martyrs to the fight against Nazism. It was a silent but eloquent vow that one knew could never be broken. For the caves have joined all the other classical monuments of the ancient city; in many ways the caves have become more meaningful to Italy than the Forum or the Coliseum. It is an eternal reminder of the indomitable spirit of Italy in the face of fascist brutality.

★

A YEAR LATER. This time it was not the caves. It was a small church in a working-class area of Rome from which many of the Ardentine martyrs had come. A memorial to the butchered heroes was being held.

And those who came to pay homage to their memory and to vow in their name that fascism and nazism would never again be permitted to desecrate the ancient soil of Italy came from all parties, from all groups. There were representatives from the Communists, from the Catholic partisans, from the Socialists, from the center, from the Christian Democrats. There was Count Sforza, returned from exile in the U. S., a conservative. It appeared that nobody who was anybody stayed away. And nobody did.

One felt certain, leaving that quiet, dignified and resolute memorial, that never would the Italian peple permit their martyrs to die in vain.

★

THAT certainly was fortified ers in dozens of cities and towns last week with the news that workhad stopped work to protest the pardoning of Kesselring. In Rome, demands were served upon the government to demand the extradition of Kesselring for trial in Italy.

A few days before, on the announcement of the pardon, the agenda was interrupted in the Chamber of Deputies. Spokesmen from the left and the right rose to condemn this insult to the anti-fascist fighters of Italy. None dared to defend the action.

What happened in Italy last week serves to point up the fear of Europe, especially western Europe, including Germany itself at the Washington-hatched plans to revive the Wehrmacht and to "rehabilitate" the Nazi generals. Kesselring is only the most recent in a long line permitted to go free by both American and British orders—von Mannstein, Guderian, others.

It serves to explain why in France, for example, all political spokesmen, up to and including President Vincent Auriol, are expressing reservations about the Washington-dictated policy of rearming Nazis. The same thing goes for Britain where this issue is one of the main causes of the deepening split in the Labor Party.

Medina to Be On Civil Rights Ballot Line, Too

Manuel Medina's name will appear on the independent Civil Rights Party line as well as that of the American Labor Party. Medina's nominating petitions on the Civil Rights were officially approved this week. Earlier, State Sen. Bianchi's nominating petitions on the Civil Rights Party ticket were rejected, leaving his name solely on ROW D, the ALP.

Tiny Victim of War in Korea

IN AMERICAN-HELD PUSAN where 500 homeless and destitute South Koreans crowd the railway station each night, this naked and hungry child was found wandering about looking for his parents. The little boy's only possession is the tin can he uses to beg for scraps of food.

The N. Y. Election Crowds

An Editorial

SINCE NEW YORK is such a crucial state, Eisenhower and Stevenson turned their attention to it this week with their big final guns.

And what are they promising in their final bid for votes?

Eisenhower—tipped off by his advisers, who have been taking private polls—is pounding hard on his slick promise to "go to Korea." He is careful not to offer peace, either now or later.

All he has to do is to appear not to be defending the Korean slaughter—and the GOP expects many people to turn to him in despair at the ruthless defense of the endless war which comes from the Truman-Stevenson forces.

And Stevenson? He is getting the crowds, among the Negro people in Harlem and in the clothing workers district of mid-Manhattan, by simply not being Eisenhower and Nixon.

• • •

THE COMMON MAN who rallied to FDR and forced the enactment of the social program which the "anti-Communists" now brand as "subversive" has a profound and justified fear of the Eisenhower-Nixon mob in the GOP. And every speech that McCarthy makes for this Eisenhower-Nixon ticket increases this fear of naked Big Business reaction on all sides.

It is remarkable, too, that both Truman and Stevenson hit hard on the popular fear of an economic crisis of the kind associated with the name of Herbert Hoover.

On the other hand, the GOP leaders, knowing of this deep dread of an economic crisis, tell something of the truth about the "war boom." They pretend that they will give the people full employment based not so obviously on war, massacre and casualty lists.

The Negro people, playing a tremendous role as a democratic force seeking representation, look at the major parties and face a Sparkman white supremacist, or an Eisenhower-Nixon-Dixiecrat coalition on the other.

• • •

IT IS PLAIN what the common people of America want. After five years of the bi-partisan "cold war,"

(Continued on Page 5)

Miss Flynn Refutes Budenz Tales About Trachtenberg

By HARRY RAYMOND

A slashing rebuttal of the prosecution's charge that Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, published the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" as a "blueprint" for "insurrection" and "force and violence" against the U.S. government was delivered from the witness stand Friday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Testifying in the Foley Square Smith Act trial for the 17th day, Miss Flynn blasted the testimony of police informer Louis F. Budenz, the government's star witness. She launched her attack on the Budenz story after defense attorney Mary Kaufman read the informer's testimony alleging Trachtenberg made a report on "cultural work" to the 1940 Communist Party convention and said Plans were made for the party to go "partly underground."

Questioned by Mrs. Kaufman, Miss Flynn said she attended that convention.

A. Did Mr. Trachtenberg give a report at that convention on cultural activities?

A. No, he gave a report on boks published by International Publishers. . . . He spoke in discussion on the main convention report.

Q. Did Mr. Trachtenberg say at that convention plans were made for the party to go underground?

A. No, he did not say that.

Q. Did anybody say that at that convention or at any other convention?

A. No. nobody said that at that convention or any other convention?

Mrs. Kaufman reminded the court Budenz testified Trachtenberg told the convention rank-and-file party members should not be found with Marxist literature in their possession.

Miss Flynn told the jury Trachtenberg said just the opposite, that the members should "read the Marxist literature he published" and "he spoke of developing home libraries of that literature."

She denied Budenz's story that Trachtenberg appeared frequently at national committee meetings

(Continued on Page 7)

Gerson's Reply To Rep. Multer On WQXR Sat.

Simon W. Gerson, People's Rights Party candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th C.D., will speak on the subject "What Makes Multer Run? (from a Debate with Gerson)" over WQXR, Saturday, 7:05 to 7:30 p.m.

Stung by exposure of his support of Spanish dictator Franco, Rep. Abraham Multer is uttering wild threats of criminal prosecution against Gerson, his opponent in the 13th District, it was learned yesterday.

Multer said he had asked the District Attorney to prosecute Gerson for criminal libel after Election Day. He complained that Gerson had distributed an autographed photograph of Franco inscribed to Multer. Reference was apparently to a cartoon in a Gerson leaflet attacking Multer's pro-Franco position.

Multer was one of three New York congressmen who voted on March 31, 1948 to include Franco Spain in the Marshall Plan. On Jan. 24, 1950 Multer in a speech in Congress said there was no discrimination against Jews in Spain.

Last Tuesday night Multer prevented an audience at a Maplehurst B'nai Brith non-partisan forum from hearing Gerson. The story was gleefully front-paged late Wednesday by the ultra-reactionary Brooklyn Eagle under a two-column headline; B'nai B'rith Unit Bars Gerson From Forum.

Gerson promptly charged that Multer had pressured the local B'nai B'rith leaders into the free speech gag and challenged Multer to debate the issues of the campaign before Election Day. Multer refused in a telegraphic reply, saying: "I will not knowingly appear on the same platform with you or any other communist."

"Multer fears open debate like the devil fears holy water," Gerson commented. "What makes Multer run? Run from a debate with me? Sheer fear that the facts will expose him."

"This I intend to show tomorrow (Saturday) over Radio Station WQXR, 7:05 to 7:30."

Strike Halts Bethlehem Steel Plant

LACKAWANNA, N.Y.—For the second time in two weeks, the sprawling Bethlehem Steel Co., plant here was slowed to a standstill today as a walkout of 800 coke oven workers affected the rest of the plant.

Julian R. Bruce, international representative of the CIO United Steel Workers, blamed the strike on a change of working conditions in the coke oven department.

The plant was closed down for three days Oct. 17 when 1,200 blooming mill workers walked out.

Puerto Rico Families, Ordered Evicted by City, Demand Homes

American Labor Party and Tenant Council leaders and Puerto Rican families, who face eviction as the result of a city order, met with city officials Friday to demand new homes before the eviction order is carried out. They conferred with City Housing Authority and Welfare Department aides.

The 15 Puerto Rican adult and 15 children who were ordered last Wednesday to vacate their homes at 10 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn, within 48-hours by a Health Department edict because of "unfit" conditions, were still in their apartments on Friday pending promises of adequate relocation by CHA and Welfare Department.

Along with American Labor Party and Tenant Council leaders, the tenants conferred with CHA and Welfare aides Friday to demand new homes before the vacate order was effected.

Last Wednesday Health Department inspectors certified the building as "unfit for human habitation" and "dangerous" after citing nearly a score of violations from waste pipe leakage, gaping holes in floors to fire hazard irregularities.

The landlady, Mrs. Bessie Honig, notorious rent gouger and housing code violator, who owned the property at 1101 Bedford Ave. where seven Puerto Ricans lost their lives in a firetrap blaze last June, was held on $2,000 bail by Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate on Friday.

Magistrate Ramsgate heard the Puerto Rican families testify against the landlord for failure to repair rampant violations in the building and for charging them $16 per week despite the miserable conditions.

Mrs. Honig paid her bail and her trial was adjourned for Nov. 14 in Municipal Term Court.

WILL APPEAL COURT OKAY OF MET LIFE BIAS EVICTION

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owner of the Parkchester Housing Development, was challenged last week in Bronx Municipal Court in its attempt to evict Mrs. Priscilla Simon from her apartment because she had sublet to her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Decatur, a Negro family. The judge ruled in favor of the landlord, but granted Mr. and Mrs. Decatur a three-month stay in their present Parkchester apartment.

The Decaturs are the first Negro family to reside in Parkchester in its 12-year history. The Parkchester Committee to End Discrimination in Housing has pledged its full support to the Simon and Decatur families. The committee condemned management's indecent haste to evict the Decaturs who, with their two small children, one a six months old baby, have been unable to find adequate housing.

The committee also announced it plans to appeal the court decision and has called for letters to the management of Parkchester, the newspapers and to the committee, Box 106, Bronx 60, N. Y.

Unionists' Motorcade to Plug For Bianchi This Weekend

Trade unionists will conduct a weekend sound truck campaign for State Sen. William J. Bianchi will wind up Monday evening with a motorcade beginning at Giglio de Sant'Antonio at 313 E. 106 St., and end at the great outdoor "Lucky Corner" rally at 116 Street and Lexington Avenue.

The motorcade will start at 6 p.m. and the meeting is scheduled to start at 7 p.m.

Labor activity, sponsored by the Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass, over the weekend includes a series of Fur Union meetings for Howard Fast, American Labor Party candidate for Congress in the Bronx 23 C. D., and a pre-election salute at the Hotel Capital to the Progressive Party-ALP leaders by the District 65 Committee of 1000 for Hallinan and Bass.

This testimonial on Saturday, Nov. 1, will honor State ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio, Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of the PP presidential candidate, Mrs. Corliss Lamont, wife of the ALP candidate for U. S. Senate, and Paul

On Sunday, Nov. 2, the Labor Commitee will conduct two broadcasts on behalf of Bianchi and Manuel Medina, ALP assemblymanic candidate in the 14 A.D. An Italian language broadcast is scheduled over Station WHOM at 6:30 p.m. by Sen. Bianchi and he will be joined by Medina in a Spanish language address on Station WEVD at 11 p.m. the same day. They will be introduced by Manuela Bianco, a direct mail worker and member of District 65.

On Monday, Nov. 2, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, PP vice-presidential candidate will speak to garment workers at a noon rally. Sol Tischler, president of Local 140, United Furniture Workers, will also address the meeting. Sen. Bianchi is also scheduled to speak that day over Station WEVD in a Spanish language broadcast at 5:45 p.m.

BIANCHI HEADS LIST LAUDED IN ANTI-SALES-TAX AD

The name of State Sen. William J. Bianchi, ALP candidate for reelection in the 22nd S. D., Manhattan, led a list of candidates featured in a full-page ad in the New York Times on Friday as those who "voted AGAINST the 3 percent sales tax."

The ad was taken by the Anti-Sales Tax Committee of New York City, Inc., and listed the votes of all legislators on the sales tax.

The ad was headed: "So the People May Know!"

1,500 Bronxites Fill Hall to Hear Mrs. Charlotta Bass

By LESTER RODNEY

Fifteen hundred Bronxites were in the hall when Mrs. Charlotta Bass stepped forward to speak . . . some of them may have mounted the steps of Hunts Point Palace at 163 and Southern Boulevard as Stevenson voters, Eisenhower voters, or undecided voters . . . many had come up into this meeting hall for the very first time, attracted by the American Labor Party soundtruck down on the street which told about the meeting upstairs, a people's party, entertainment, Paul Robeson, the first Negro woman Vice-Presidential candidate in the country's history, no admission, step on upstairs.

They were atypical enough cross-section of the Bronx's 23rd Congressional District, working people and housewives, Negro, Puerto Rican, Jewish and Italian, some of them perhaps never having heard of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass before this night, but people looking for answers.

They must have gotten some of the answers, for when Mrs. Bass finished talking and asked "Are you with us?" they replied as one. They were with her.

The Vice Presidential candidate, climaxed a lively meeting which heard from all the local candidates, Congressional candidate Howard Fast and Paul Robeson, which cheered the folk and national singing of a Negro and white duet and the marvelous dancing of a Puerto Rican young woman and little boy. She was introduced with fire and eloquence by another great woman, the author Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois. It was a different kind of "introduction," an exciting speech in its own right telling the story of a great American woman.

Mrs. Bass, who has lived a lifetime of fighting for and alongside the people, took the microphone over without any manscript or even notes and spoke to the audience in a natural way.

She told how she had been campaigning for three months now, through 17 states—after having decided to "retire" from public life six months ago.

She held her throat, and said ruefully, "My voice chords are coming to the end of their resources, but let me tell you I'm going to go right on down to the wire and finish this campaign even if I have to finish with a whispering campaign!"

There was a roar of appreciative laughter from the people in the hall. They listened intently as Mrs. Bass sketched with perception, wit and wisdom what she had seen on her tour, the slums and discrimination behind the slick facades, things the big party candidates never mention, the great restlessness over the Korean war . . . the wonderful reception wherever the Progressive Party could break through the great billionaire roadblack of silence by the mass mediums of communication, a reception auguring well for "the days past Nov. 4 when we will be just starting to really roll, no matter who is in office then!"

She sketched the history and career of Nixon and Sparkman, the two major party candidates who have been carefully kept out of New York.

"You know, really," she said in disgust with the pair of racists, "I'm the only fit candidate there is for Vice-President, don't you?"

There was a spontaneous roar of affirmation. When the meeting ended there were more Progressive Party voters—and workers—in the Bronx than when it started. The climb up a pair of unfamiliar steps for a free evening's listening was a start for hundreds of people . . . an important night in their lives.

'Save Our Sons' Meeting Hears Why People Want Korean Cease-fire Now

By CARL HIRSCH

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

IT'S corn-pickin' time — and farmers don't leave the field unless it's a matter of life and death.

They came into Springfield last Saturday to attend a conference to "Save Our Sons," a conference to help end the Korean war, organized by relatives of GIs.

John Buss, an Adams County corn-hog farmer, has a son with a right leg full of shrapnel. The lad wrote recently from a hospital in Japan that he expects to be going into the lines again soon.

"I sure didn't raise him for that," said Buss.

Mrs. Buss looked around the conference hall. "If people like this could only stick together," she said, "if we could only get something started. . . ."

★

THIS CONFERENCE may have started something. At least, a lot of city and small town and farm folk are going back to their communities with the experience of having come together and talked from their hearts about Korea and found common ground in their opposition to the war.

There was action for peace at the brief parely, and plans mapped for the breaking of new ground, and a good many quiet tears for the dead and the wounded and the imprisoned.

"Our sons must not become the statistics of war," said Mrs. Florence Gowgiel of Argo, Illinois, whose immediate family is one of the hundreds of thousands which has suffered a direct hit from the Korean conflict.

She told of her son-in-law, an outstanding athlete and an honor student. "He'll spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair," she said to a deeply-moved audience.

A Negro woman from Chicago, Mrs. Dorothy Gregory, recounted her story of war sacrifice. "I scrubbed floors and worked in kitchens to send my boy to college to be a public accounted. He was killed the day he was to come home."

Waldo Post, a Clayton, Illinois farmer, crossed the state hobbling on a cane to come here. He had had a bad fall in the hay mow and was unable to work for months.

"My son tried to get a furlough,"

(Continued on Page 6)

Pleads for Reversal of Rosenberg Death Sentence

RABBI DR. MEYER SHARFF pleads for reversal of the death sentence meted out in the frame-up "atom-spy" trial of Edith and Julius Rosenberg. Seated behind the orthodox rabbi is Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell who was railroaded to a 30-year prison sentence at the time the Rosenbergs were ordered to die in the electric chair. Meeting pictured above took place at the Premier Palace in the Brownsville area of Brooklyn. Other rallies protesting refusal of Supreme Court to hear appeal and urging President Truman to set aside death sentence were held all over the country, including a mass demonstration in New York's Union Square on Wednesday.

NELSON TRIAL SET NOV. 5; BAIL DENIAL PERILS DEFENSE

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

THE PROLONGED DENIAL of bail to Steve Nelson is a burning civil rights issue as the fifth Smith Act thought control trial is about to begin here.

The former Lieutenant Colonel of the heroic Abraham Lincoln Brigade that fought against fascism in Spain goes to trial in the U. S. District Court next Wednesday, the day after election. His co-defendants are Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader, who personally signed up 2,000 workers in the steel union some years ago; William Albertson, Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party; James E. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer and Irving Weissman, former CIO shipyard committee man.

★

ALL THESE *defendants are handicapped by the denial of bail to Nelson for the past four months. Nelson, who led the Communist Party for years, has found it almost impossible to work on his defense while in prison.*

Nelson is now serving the fourth month of a 20-year sentence under the 1919 Pennsylvania State "Sedition" Act, which was originally passed to head off the 1919 steel union drive.

Nelson will have been locked up for a total of 132 days without bail when the Smith Act trial begins Nov. 5. He was rushed to prison without bail on June 26 by Judge Harry M. Montgomery of the local Pittsburgh courts. Montgomery sentenced him 15 days later.

★

ONLY *political prisoners are denied bail in Pittsburgh courts, while convictions are being appealed.*

The rich gamblers, who take millions annual from workers' pockets, are granted bail. Bail is also granted burglers and bawdy house keepers in the Pittsburgh courts. And bank embezzlers have no trouble in walking out under bonds while their cases are before the higher courts.

In fact court records show that bail has been denied only in three cases in Western Pennsylvania in recent years. All three are labor and political cases.

★

THE FIRST was the denial of bail to four men who were given a total of 15 years in prison after a picketline frameup in the Mellons' aluminium plant city of New Kensington, Pa.

The four men were "Doc" Harry Truitt, a dental mechanic; Robert Smith, a seaman, and Lester Peay and John Allen, two Negro workers.

They were convicted in 1950 after the labor spy Matt Cvetic said they had been associating with "Communists."

And they unjustly served 10 months in the medieval Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., until the Pennsylvania Supreme Court reversed the conviction and granted them a new trial.

★

THE NEXT denial of bail was by Judge Harry M. Montgomery (later Nelson's jailer). He denied bail to a UE worker, Nathan Albert, whom he sentenced to the Workhouse for 23 months in December, 1950. Montgomery called him a "Communist" in court and asserted that all Communists should be jailed or deported to Russia.

Albert was railroaded for taking part in a demonstration at a public swimming pool that won Negroes bathing rights that had previously been denied.

The same Judge Montgomery—who doubles as a leader of the red-baiting "Americans Battling Communism" society of Pittsburgh—has denied bail to Steve Nelson.

★

U. S. DISTRICT Judge William Alvah Stewart has admitted that Nelson should have the right to prepare his case. But this right is being terribly abridged by the denial of bail.

This denial of bail to Nelson prejudices the rights of the other defendants in many ways. Nelson's personal knowledge of Pennsylvania conditions would be invaluable to the defense. His knowledge of the frameup gang, for instance, would be of immense help. And his broad political experience would supplement the wide knowledge of his co-defendants.

In these "conspiracy" frameup cases each defendant is dependent on every other. That's one reason why Nelson is denied bail.

Progressives Raised Issues of Campaign

By Michael Singer

WHEN THE VOTES ARE COUNTED Tuesday night the majority will be for Gov. Stevenson or Gen. Eisenhower—but whatever the vote the 1952 election campaign has proved that the Progressive Party's fight for peace not only broke through the bipartisan curtain but has helped shape the even greater post-election struggle already in motion.

Nor will the Hallinan-Bass vote in 28 states which hold 80 percent of the nation's electorate tell the full story of the great influence the Progressive Party exercised in the elections. This peace ticket forced the millionaire politicians to "sweat it out."

The PP, was limited in scope, virtually disfranchised by trumped-up election technicalities in 20 states, bereft of funds, its presidential candidate released from prison late in August, buried by a nationwide press blackout and radio and TV censorship, denied the ballot in two key industrial states, Ohio and Illinois, bucking a vast "wasted vote" illusion and savagely red-baited.

Despite all that the Progressive Party has cast its shadow for coming events—no matter what the vote next Tuesday.

★

THE CAMPAIGN TOURS of Vincent Hallinan through 20 states and that of Mrs. Charlotta Bass, first Negro woman vice-presidential candidate, through 17 states, projected the Cease-Fire issue in Korea to a level that forced Eisenhower and Stevenson to resort to fantastic and oratorical handsprings unmatched in the annals of this two-ring presidential circus.

It was the Hallinan-Bass campaign that smashed the bipartisan agreement to ignore or evade the implacable will of the American people for peace in Korea; it was the Hallinan-Bass campaign that forced Eisenhower to relegate McCarthy to a single TV broadcast and a secondary campaign role and Stevenson to "disown" McCarran; and it was their incessant exposures of the two-party betrayal of Negro rights and civil liberties that made it nearly impossible for the Democrats to utilize the Dixiecrats, Sparkman and the Republicans to give Nixon his originally-intended spotlight.

★

THIS SAMENESS of fundamental purpose and program by both major political camps may not be recognized by the majority of voters on Tuesday. But the rent in the campaign curtain has been made and the 'hook' already shaped to yank this phony bipartisan act off the political stage. An aroused public yearning for peace and a return to sanity will not long endure the lure of advance notices and disgraceful performances at high prices that contemptously flout campaign billings.

The Progressive Party program, embodying the majority aspirations and hopes of the American people, was the "moral conscience" of the electorate, as Hallinan and Mrs. Bass have so often said during the campaign.

IF BOTH major parties intended to make "Communism" the major issue—and failed; if they agreed to remain silent on peace in Korea, however demagogic—and failed; if they meant to sidestep and bludgeon aside the Negro demands for FEPC and representation and full citizenship—and failed; and if they agreed not to make McCarthyism or McCarranism partisan issues—and failed, then it was not because THEY made those decisions or determined those events.

The candidates and their wire-pullers in traveling around the nation; the strategists and speech-writers who read the reports, surveys and trends; the political medicos who listened to the public pulse, discovered a strange phenomena. The people wanted peace and particularly an end to the war in Korea, they wanted civil rights, they wanted no part of McCarthy or McCarran or phony 'red' issues.

★

AND SO in the final weeks of the campaign the election gears were reversed and the people treated to a desperate political ride of zig-zag speeds with shifting slogans and oratorical film-flam.

Yes, this is what the American voter, despite all illusions in the major parties, achieved in the 1952 campaign. And Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will go down in the history books as spokesmen for a people's party that spoke not from the "wilderness" of the election struggle but from the very heart and soul of the majority of the American people.

★

IN NEW YORK STATE the American Labor Party has waged an increasingly growing and effective campaign for the national peace ticket. The fight behind Dr. Corliss Lamont for U. S. Senate, the reelection of State Sen. William J. Bianchi, the election of the Puerto Rican assemblymanic candidate Manuel Medina, and the break-through against the bipartisan lily-white conspiracy resulting in the Democratic candidacy of Julius Archibald for the State Senate and Republican George W. Thomas for Congress are of profound importance.

In the 20,000 Cease-Fire slapups posted around the state, the 1,000,000 peace brochures mailed, the thousands of special election material to the Negro, Puerto Rican, Italian American and Jewish voters, the thousands of leaflet distributed for Mrs. Bass, the special mailings by local ALP candidates, the last-minute 1,000,000 appeals for a Hallinan-Bass vote, the 360,000 last-week Cease-Fire letters, the four radio and four TV broadcasts, the participation of the Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass—in all of this democratic election barrage paid for by pennies, nickels and dimes of the people are the keys to the 1953 and 1945 coalition struggles in New York.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Deturk," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorner; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	5.25	9.00	16.00
DAILY WORKER	4.50	8.00	14.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50

Soviet's New 5-Year Plan Boosts Industry on Its Western Frontiers

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

SOVIET industrial frontiers extend west as well as east. During the war when its western territories were occupied by the Germans there was a rapid industrial and agricultural development in the Urals, in Siberia and other eastern regions of the Soviet Union. And traditionally Soviet economy has expanded eastward to rich untapped natural resources in sparsely populated regions. This process is similar in many ways to America's development of its western frontiers till the 90s of the last century.

But of special note in the new five year plan is the new western frontier being developed, as well as continuation of the eastern trend. Much has been made in the capitalist press of the so-called dispersion of Soviet industry to the east, as though a rational economic system could refrain from promoting undeveloped but exceedingly rich resources. However the three most western Soviet republics, the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are due for even more rapid industrial growth than other Soviet regions. In addition to huge swamplands of Byelorussia and the Ukraine in the western Soviet Union will be transformed into cultivated land new settlements.

★

LITHUANIA was a backward agricultural country before it joined the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1940. Today it produces turbines, lathes, building machinery, electric motors, bicycles, and agricultural machinery. Though its industry was devastated by the Nazi invaders the pre-war level of production was reached and surpassed by 1950. Under the new five-year plan it is to be doubled. Output of electrical energy is to go up between two and two and half times while the metal working industry will increase fourfold.

Big new projects are to be undertaken during this Five-Year Plan in Lithuania. Thus, a large hydro-electric station is being built in Kaunas on the Nieman. The railroads are being extended, navigation improved in the Niemen basin and the Kalipeda seaport enlarged. The fishing industry will enjoy a 400 percent increase.

A large hydroelectric station is under construction at Lake Drisviaty through the joint efforts of Lithuanian, Latvian and Byelorussian collective farmers. Lithuania's cultural and educational progress will match its economic growth. Nearly half a million children and adults are already attending schools, colleges and courses in this small republic. And the number will rise considerably by 1955 as complete secondary education is extended.

★

SIMILAR expansion is planned in the Latvian Soviet Republic. Accelerated electrical energy production will be aided by a new big thermoelectric station going up at Riga. Navigation in the Daugava river basin will be improved and a new bridge across the river will connect the center of Riga with outlying districts.

Half of Latvia's population now attend school. Under the new five year plan the number of students in teachers training colleges will be doubled.

Half of Estonia's industrial capacity was destroyed by the war. But it was restored and surpassed by the end of the first postwar five year plan. The rich shale mines have been reconstructed and shale-distillation plants restored. The world's first shale gas works has been built at Kohtla-Yarva, with a gas pipe line leading to Leningrad. Big power stations were built to operate on the shale fuel.

★

LAST YEAR Estonian cattle herds increased by 20.6 percent, pigs 38.7 percent and sheep 27.4 percent. Stock raising is the main branch of its agriculture and is due for even more rapid expansion under the five-year plan.

In 1955 the number of pupils in the 8th through 11th grades of secondary schools in Estonia will be double the 1950 figure. All children in the towns will get a complete secondary education and the number will rise rapidly in the rural areas.

There are large numbers of former immigrants in New York and other cities who have vivid if unpleasant recollections of swamplands in the Pripet marshes of Byelorussia and the Ukraine This was the heart of the Jewish pale under the Tsarist regime. Much of this swampland around Pinsk, Kovel, Minsk, Baranovichi, Slutsk, Bobruisk, etc. has been eliminated, but a huge area still remains to be drained.

The Soviet Union's biggest offensive against swamplands will be carried out under the new five-year plan. Drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, as well as dikes, and protective walls are being built. Scientists from various parts of the Union have been working on this campaign. Engineers, collective farmers and workers are cooperating on the job. Thus, to match the bringing of water to the Kara Kum desert of central Asia there is the draining of water from the Pripet marshes. Socialism has many frontiers.

WEST EUROPE WON'T FIGHT USSR, DENVER 'POST' SAYS

DENVER, Colo. — There will be no war against the Soviet Union because nobody in West Europe will fight in such a war, a featured article in the Denver Post declared here.

Fred Warner Beal, professor of political science at the University of Colorado and a former U. S. official back from a year and a half in Europe, quoted the following exchange between himself and a "conservative, a devout Catholic, and, in many ways, a typical Frenchman."

"What about a war against Communism?" Beal asked. The Frenchman replied: "There will be no such war, Monsieur. . . . There will be no such war because no one here will fight it."

Beal added that "after more than a year and a half in Europe trying to find out how the European people feel, I am now convinced of two things:

"(1) That they now feel pretty much as M. Jauvin, the French plumber, feels, and (2) that we in America are not sufficiently aware of this fact."

To Beal, good "morale" in Western Europe means a willingness to go along with the Wall Street war drive. Conversely, therefore, he refers to the general anti-war spirit there as "bad morale."

However, Beal debunks the stories of the decline of Communist strength, declaring that the Communists "have the largest single following at the polls of any single French party. . . ." The people, "particularly the workers and the poorer peasants," he writes, "are oppressed by poverty and a sense of injustice. The great majority of them are not very much interested in saving or defending the kind of world in which they now fare so poorly."

THE N.Y. ELECTION CROWDS

(Continued from Page 2)

after three years of the Korean slaughter, after all the efforts at a fascist-style hysteria about "communism," the people still hope to find their way back to the path associated with the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The people have not the slightest enthusiasm for any of the "world leadership" goals trumpeted by the bipartisans in the GOP and Democrats. The people are sick of the "mess" which the war policy, the armaments program and the political leadership of the Wall Street parties have created in the USA. The voters do not know fully how this "mess" was created. But a deep uneasiness about the present and future of American society is apparent. But a way out of this "mess" is exactly what neither Stevenson nor Eisenhower has any intention of proposing or carrying out.

The Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass—shut out of the press in a virtual blackout—has nevertheless already achieved the historic result of forcing the Korean war issue into the very center of the election struggle. Every vote for this ticket represents a highly conscious vote for peace, symbolizing the anti-war feelings of hundreds who will still try to express this peace sentiment within the two-party system.

It is important for the more advanced voter to rally every possible vote for the Progressive ticket, especially those of his own immediate circle. It is important too that they help organized the most persistent pressure on all other candidates for a cease-fire now.

It is not true that a Stevenson victory will solve a single issue facing the people, any more than it is true that an Eisenhower victory will put an end to all popular struggle for democracy and peace.

As big a vote as possible for the National cease-fire ticket, and all local peace candidates, and the maximum pressure for peace, T-H repeal, FEPC, and lower taxes on the other is the way the voters can get what they want.

• • •

NEW YORKERS CAN AND MUST register their desire for peace, civil rights and liberty and economic security.

They can assist in the reelection of State Senator William A. Bianchi, whose militant battles to save and expand unemployment insurance, for decent rent control, for an end to jimcrow in housing, for a people's tax program, for expanded education funds have been the highlights of the State Legislature for the past two years.

They can send his American Labor Party running mate, Manuel Medina of the 14th Assembly District in Manhattan, to the Assembly as an outstanding spokesman for labor, the Puerto Rican and Negro people of his district.

They can help break through the lily-white traditions of the New York State Senate by electing a Negro state senatorial nominee on the Democratic ticket, Julius A. Archibald of the 21st District in Manhattan. And they can advance the battle for Negro representation by sending the first Negro to Congress from Brooklyn, George W. Thomas, as well as rolling up large votes for Negro candidates in Queens, Bronx, Nassau County, upstate and other parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

And, extremely important, they can deal a severe blow to the McCarthyites and McCarrans, the witchhunters and red-baiters who would take us down the path to fascism by registering large votes for former City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist leader, in Harlem's 11th A. D., and Simon W. Gerson, New York Communist leader in the 13th Congressional District in Brooklyn. Both of these men have been persecuted under the notorious thought-control Smith Act. A big vote for them will be a powerful blow against this Act and the persecutions under it, persecutions which aim to spread terror and intimidation throughout the land. Roll up the vote for them, and for candidates of the American Labor Party throughout the state and city.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 1)

help end the fighting, the General did not say.

"On the contrary, there is startling evidence that his visit to Korea would result in putting the MacArthur plan into effect and extending the war.

"In his broadcast Wednesday night Gen. Eisenhower read a portion of a letter from Gen. Van Fleet calling for doubling the size of the South Korean army.

"I challenge Gen. Eisenhower to release the full text of the Van Fleet letter. I charge that it would reveal that the full Van Fleet plan is not to save American lives but to launch a new offensive.

"I say that a vote for Eisenhower on Nov. 4 is a vote for a man who proposes that the fighting and dying in Korea go on indefinitely.

STEVENSON'S STATEMENT

"Now let us see what Gov. Stevenson has to say on this vital subject.

"Last April, before he was a candidate, he praised the Korean war as being a useful laboratory for testing out new weapons under battle conditions.

"Last week Gov. Stevenson in Rochester dealt with the Korean war and in almost the same words that Eisenhower used on that very day in Detroit. Here is exactly what Gov. Stevenson said: 'The proposal of a quick, slick way out of Korea is false.'

"I say that a vote for Stevenson on Nov. 4 is a vote to prolong the Korean war.

"Neither has Gov. Stevenson nor General Eisenhower said a word to disassociate himself from the Van Fleet proposals.

"What both the Republican and Democrats have deliberately failed to mention throughout this campaign is what the war in Korea is about.

"The answer was given—on Friday, Oct. 31—in an official State Department document that received little publicity. That document was a resolution introduced by Secretary of State Acheson in the UN.

"This resolution proves what I and the Progressive Party have been saying. Acheson's resolution says—and I quote—'Disagreement on one remaining issue has prevented the achievement of an armistice.' This issue is the question of how prisoners of war are to be exchanged.

"No war in history has ever been fought over this issue. When, 10 long months ago, the American negotiators first refused to make a full exchange of prisoners of war, the New York Times called this a 'new departure in the history of warfare.'

"From the beginning of the election campaign, the Progressive Party and I have urged a plan to end the Korean war immediately. Here it is: call an immediate truce at the demarcation line that was agreed upon last November. Settle the prisoner of war issue by peaceful negotiations after the killing has been stopped.

"Doesn't this plan make sense? It could end the war tomorrow.

"I charge that there is a reason why my two opponents refuse to call for an end to the fighting on the basis of this proposal—or even to inform the American people what the fighting is about. The reason is that the big business backers of both candidates are making enormous profits out of the war, 20 billion dollars in extra profits since the war began.

"If you want to end the Korean war now, if you want to stop the wasteful spending for warfare and start spending for the people's welfare, vote for the candidates of the Progressive Party—vote for Vincent Hallinan for President and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice President.

Mrs. Bass to Be Honored at Fete In Jamaica

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, of Los Angeles, candidate for Vice-President of the U. S. on the American Labor Party ticket, will be guest of honor at a reception Sunday at 7 p.m. at Carter Community Church, Linden Blvd. and 167th St., Jamaica.

Mrs. Bass, former publisher of a Negro newspaper on the West Coast, was a leading figure in the California State Republican Party until her resignation in 1948 to campaign for the Progressive Party. She will deliver the only speech of the evening at the reception.

Church, civic and Negro organizational leaders are sponsoring the reception. They include: Mesdames Coreania Hayman, Helen Weigle, Lubin Hunter, Tomannie Walker, S. Bentley Bright, Lois P. Allen, Minnie Caldwell, V. Neblett Squires, Alberta M. Riddick, Dora Taylor, Carrie Kizzer, James Johnson, Blessie Gunther, Jessie Henriques and Mrs. Saul Kamen, Dr. David Nathanson and Dr. Judge Thompson.

Admission, which will include entertainment and refreshments, will be $1.

150 of 500 Walk Out on McCarthy

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—More than 150 listeners in audience of 500 walked out on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis., Thursday night, as the junior Goebbels made his last major appeal for reelection. Just before McCarthy launched into his redbaiting rehash, a man in the audience popped up and asked Jerome Host, former state American Legion Commander, who introduced McCarthy, "Tell us about Joe's war wounds."

McCarthyite goons in the hall correctly interepreted the question as a disparagement of the witchhuntre's "heroic" war record. McCarthy reportedly stubbed his little bitty toe on a ladder while in the Marine Corps in World War II, and he has since magnified his "wound" into the single greatest sacrifice of the war.

The audience's vocal displeasure with McCarthy's "Communist" baiting used up 10 minutes of his half-hour radio and TV time.

'Save Our Sons' Meeting Hears Why People Want Korean Cease-fire Now

(Continued from Page 4)

he declared, "I wanted him home for corn picking—but they shipped him to Korea instead.

The Posts came here with three families of neighbors. As we sat talking about Korea, their opinions were voiced concisely and unmistakably about the "uselessness" of the Korean war.

"I don't see what we want in those hills," said Mrs. Post, "We've got no business there."

WARD GOODSPEED, one of the sponsors of this conference and the father of a GI prisoner of war in Korea, found it difficult to explain how many of the people had been brought to this meeting.

"I don't know how they found out about it," he declared, "but they did."

To the conference came a stream of letters from across the country. Wrote Mr. and Mrs. Matt B. Pavel of Delphos, Ohio:

"We have a son in Korea. He has been wounded twice. We want him home. We will not be able to attend the conference, but we will be praying for it."

And from Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lenz in Clarendon Hills, Ill.: "Our son was wounded at Bunker Hill recently and we're on our way to see him at Great Lakes Naval Hospital. Let us know when you have your nevt meeting . . ."

★

WROTE Mrs. George C. Kaiser from Delavan, Wis.: "Anything I can do to stop this slaughter I will do williugly, and I know many more mothers who are waiting for someone to tell them how they can help.

"My sons are to be drafted soon and my sympathy goes out for these boys and their parents for such a useless waste of life."

★

MRS. JOHN WITAKER wrote from Kansas City, Mo., that with a ten-month old son "and the pay that a serviceman's gets," she couldn't come to the conference. "But if there's anything I can do here, don't hesitate to let me know," she wrote, "I know mothers and wives want all the boys home safe and just like they were when they left. . . ."

This was the spirit of the "Save Our Sons" Conference last Saturday, a small meeting, but onethat seemed to burst outside of the confines of the meeting hall, sounding a note of grief and a cry of protest that echoed in thousands of homes across the Midwest countryside.

★

TWO FAMILIES sat through it quietly, watching the magnificent Quaker film, "A Time for Greatness," listening to the discussion, taking part in the delegations to the political parties, the plans for a broadening of a new and personal kind of peace movement. They were the Carsons and the Bruns, who had crossed the state from the Iowa line to come here.

"We changed our minds three times before we finally started out," said Carson. "I'm glad we did."

"We need our boy every day," his wife added, "and we absolutely don't see any reason for this war."

SUNDAY FORUM *Presents*

Mao Tse-tung "On Contradiction":

Principles of Dialectical Thinking

Speakers:

HARRY K. WELLS

JOSEPH NAHEM

Sunday, Nov. 2

At 8:00 P.M.

Refreshments — Contr. $1.00

(½ Price for Students)

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 6th Ave. (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.

WA 9-1600

Meet

MRS.

CHARLOTTA A. BASS in Queens!

Attend the Reception

for Mrs. Bass, Candidate for Vice-President of the Progressive Party and American Labor Party

at the

CARTER COMMUNITY CHURCH LINDEN BLVD. AND 167th ST., JAMAICA

SUN., NOV. 2, 7 pm

Sponsored by: Non-Partisan Committee of Queens, 168-18 Liberty Ave., Jamaica

Entertainment:

Laura Duncan Al Moss

Refreshments Donation $1

Bronx Pre-Election Dance

SAT., NOV. 1 — 8:30 p.m.

673 ALLERTON AVE.

Continuous Dancing

Murray Conway Band

Folk and Square Dance Leaders

Contribution $1.25 (tax incl.)

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

will hold budget hearings after the elections will not be tolerated by New Yorkers."

While retaining its $361,604 outlay for a police stable in Harlem, the Commission had to submit to many of the demands made by Negro spokesmen of that community. It jacked up its original allocation of $15,000 for site acquisition of the West Side Municipal Hospital, the new tuberculosis and general hospital in Harlem, to $2,085,858. It also included a $40,000 appropriation for the Central Harlem Health Center to be located in the vincity of Fifth Avenue and Lenox Avenue, 117 and 115 Streets. This item in the original recommendations did not have a dime.

Both of these new sums came following a dramatic campaign on the capital budget's discrimination of Harlem citizens by the Freedom Party whose candidate for Assembly is Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Smith Act victim. Davis is running in the 11th A. D.

The commission gave with one hand while taking away with the other. It reduced an initial outlay of $646,000 for the East Harlem District Health Center on East 115 St. to $10,500.

Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Centers, however, were increased from $17,000 to $864,000 for the Throop Ave. project and from $38,197.50 to $347,752 for the center at Troy Ave. and Prospect Place.

Lower West Side workers who demanded appropriations for the rejected health center at West Houston, Varick and Bedford Sts., won a smashing victory when the CPC included $95,000 for a site.

The Commission also added four new schools to the proposed budget—P.S. 197 and P.S. 198 in Manhattan, and P.S. 179 and P.S.115 in Queens.

James Garry Talks On WMCA Sunday

James Garry, ALP candidate for Congress from the Queens Seventh C. D., will speak over WMCA Sunday at 7:15 p.m. The program is sponsored by the Trade Union Committee for the Election of James Garry.

BOOKINGS OPEN FOR FALL AND WINTER

We're 2 blocks off Times Square—within easy reach

Call or see us for

Conferences, Rehearsals, Plays, Movies, Dances, Banquets, Meetings or Wedding Receptions

Yugoslav American Home

405 W. 41 Street — LO 4-8356

what's on

SATURDAY

New Jersey

DON'T FORGET THE BIG HALLOWEEN Barn Dance, Saturday evening, Nov. 1 at Carpenter's Hall, 5th St., Lakewood, New Jersey. Costume for the evening: old clothes and lots of energy for square dancing, bobbing for apples, and everything that goes with a real old fashioned Barn Dance. Admission $0.01 per waistline inch. Sponsored by New Jersey Labor Youth League.

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The New Gulliver," Gullivers Travels, a magnificent film adaptation by Ptushko. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

"FIGHT BACK" PARTY—You can help to Save the Rosenbergs and halt the rise of anti-Semitism on the East Side. Guest speakers, People's Artists featuring accordionist. Dancing, refreshments, our own famous "Chili." Saturday, Nov. 1 at 77 Fifth Ave., 9 p.m. Donation $1—6th So. ALP.

Brooklyn

PRE-ELECTION PEACE FROLIC—Saturday evening 8:30 p.m., Nov. 1—2075—86th St. Entertainment, live band. Tribute to Simon W. Gerson. Sub. 75c. Sponsored by Youth Committee to Elect Simon W. Gerson to Congress.

GALA YOUTH DANCE for Election of Mrs. Catherine Brown. Dancing to music of Lou Posner and his band, Saturday, Nov. 1 at the Sunrise Manor, 1638 Pitkin Ave. Sub. $1.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The New Gulliver," Gullivers Travels, a magnificent film adaptation by Ptushko. Friday and Saturday, 2 showings, 8:30 and 11 p.m. Sunday 2 showings 8:30 and 10 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members.

FILM SENSE presents—Film and Folk Dance Festival, Sunday at 2 p.m. Distinguished films selected by Editors of Film Sense. Folk Dance Fanya Gervin, Folk Singer Mosa Bidwell. Square Dancing, social all afternoon. Contribution $1, Club Cinema, 430 Sixth Ave. nr. 9th St.

YOU ARE INVITED to a Birthday Party but a very, very special one that will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Be entertained with songs by Elizabeth Knight and her guitar; Meyer Weise and his satirical monologues; and songs by composer Al Wood; plus unusual foods, dancing and ever so much socializing on Sat., Nov. 8 in the Lounge of the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

CALLING ALL CHILDREN (and parents too) to the most glorious and sparkling afternoon fun feast. Come to the "Friendship Party" to celebrate the 35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union. There'll be Soviet film shorts for children, an unusual exhibit of Soviet children's books and toys, refreshments, games, and a lecture for parents. Program starts at 2 on Sat., Nov. 8 at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Admission 50c.

HEAR A DISCUSSION on an article that was just recently published. Sunday forum presents "Mao Tse-tung 'On Contradiction'": principles of Dialectical Thinking with speakers: Harry K. Wells and Joseph Nahem on Sunday, Nov. 2 at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Contr. $1 (½ price to Jefferson School students) at Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS from Buchenwald to Allenwad, U.S.A." Rev. Edward D. McGowan, International Peace Leader and Arthur D. Kahn, noted writer and lecturer. Discussion, refreshments. ALP, 220 W. 80th St., B'way, 8:30. Subs. 50c.

Brooklyn

A. B. MAGIL, author and lecturer returned from Mexico will speak on "Does the U. S. Control Latin-American Policy? Nov. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Av. Brooklyn.

POLITICAL FORUM on election campaign all political parties have been invited. Sunday, Nov. 2, 8:30 p.m. 3109 Surf Ave., Coney Island. Sponsored by Cultural Committee.

TAKE TIME OUT to register for classes at the Douglass School. Registration Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 1 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Classes begin Nov. 10th Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. St. (nr. Lenox Ave.) UN 5-7820.

HEY LOLLY LOLLY LO-Camp Unity Reunion Dance, Thanksgiving Eve. Buy 'em now and save some dough. Call Algonquin 5-6960.

Rally!

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R.,

Cooperation for Peace

35th Anniversary of the Soviet Union

19th Anniversary of American Soviet Relations

Prominent Speakers

Entertainment • Music

Thursday, Nov. 13 — 7:30 P.M.

ROCKLAND PALACE, 155th ST. & 8th AVE.

Admission $1.50 and $1.00 (tax incl.)

National Council of American Soviet Friendship

114 East 32nd Street, N.Y.C.—MU. 3-2080

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American kitchen. [illegible] Street, NYC. GRamercy 5-[illegible]—John Pacciatti, Prop.

Peace Top Issue For Mrs. Grice In Red Hook

MRS. WILLABELLA GRICE, Negro working mother of three children, and the first Negro candidate ever to run for State Senate in Red Hook, is making a sizable impact for the American Labor Party program among the predominantly Italian American and Puerto Rican voters of this low-income 13 senatorial district. Her door-to-door, neighbor-to-neighbor and shop-to-shop campaign is getting a warm response.

"I speak to the women as a wife of a veteran and what I went through in the last war," Mrs. Grice told a reporter. "They understand my heartfelt plea for peace. I live in the Red Hook project where my white neighbors have known me for years and their response is good because they know I speak for the things they want."

★

SHE TELLS them of the need for more low-rent housing, new schools, child care nurseries, teen-age centers, a hospital. "We have no high school, our area is run-down, we need a hospital, there is only one child care center in the entire district and that holds only 25 children, we want playgrounds—and we cannot get them unless we change our drive to war to one of peace," Mrs. Grice declared.

Unity for peace is the "top issue" in the campaign, she said, and Italian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Jewish and Negro voters are "wishing me good luck."

Bianchi, Medina Wind Up Fighting Campaign

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

STATE SENATOR WILLIAM J. BIANCHI, candidate for reelection in the 22nd S.D., and Manuel Medina, running for State Assembly in Lower Harlem's 14th A.D., are winding up their campaigns the way they began them—fighting for the rights of the people of their districts. This week both Bianchi and Medina, running on the American Labor Party ticket, have been mobilizing the Puerto Rican, Negro and other peoples of the district, and have been working themselves, to protest the eviction, police abuse and Welfare Department callousness toward Mrs. Rosa Viruet, Puerto Rican mother who was thrown out on the street last Friday with her eight children.

Having led delegations to City Hall on the Viruet case, State Sen. Bianchi and Medina are making the case a central factor in their major indoor windup rally of the campaign at Park Palace, 5 W. 110 St., Sunday, 2 p.m., with the two candidates and Vito Marcantonio speaking.

THE VIRUET CASE has typified the Bianchi-Medina campaigns — prompt, direct, militant support for the people of the 22nd Senatorial District (and the 14th A.D. which is part of it) on all issues effecting them, whether they be discrimination against the Puerto Rican or Negro people as in the Viruet case the first for decent housing, as in the case of the 75 burned-out Negro families on 116 Street near Fifth Avenue last month, or the exposure of the newspaper-invented "crime wave" of recent weeks.

The big outdoor rally winding up the campaigns in the 14th A.D. is being held this Saturday evening at 111 Street and Madison Avenue, with Bianchi Medina, Marcantonio and other top candidates of the ALP slate. The meeting will go on from 7 to 10 p.m.

★

BIANCHI, in addition, has been carrying on an intensive campaign, down to the wire, among industrial workers. Cited as one of the three members of the last legislature by the State CIO, and respected among trade union members for his fight against the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance-steal law, Bianchi will speak at a noon-time street rally at 38th Street and 7th Avenue in the garment center on Monday Nov. 3rd. The meeting sponsored by the Garment Center ALP, will feature Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party.

Both Medina and Bianchi have been conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of the Progressive Party-ALP call for a cease-fire now in Korea.

Nov. 13 Rally To Mark Soviet Anniversary

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, is the day set for the Annual Rally for Peace in New York City under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, national chairman, announced. The meeting will take place in Rockland Palace, Eighth Ave. and 155 St.

This annual rally is the occasion for the observance of two anniversaries—this year marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the USSR (Nov. 7) and the 19th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union

Dr. Kingsbury said, the rally will be the tenth annual event in unbroken succession under auspices of the National Council in recognition of the dual anniversaries. Similar meetings are being arranged in major cities throughout the country. An anniversary booklet will be published, said Dr. Kingsbury, containing the story of recent developments within the Soviet Union, a record of that country's efforts to cooperate with other nations in maintaining peace and an appeal for a policy of peaceful co-existence in relations between the two countries as serving the best interests of the United States.

Tickets are available at $1 and $1.50 at the offices of the National Council, 114 E. 32 St.

Trial

(Continued from Page 3)

to make reports on the party's cultural work. She said Trachtenberg was never in charge of the party's cultural activities and he never made reports on those activities to the national committee. She said he sometimes discussed at those meetings Marxist books published by his firm.

Mrs. Kaufman read from the record Budenz's claim that Trachtenberg brought the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" to a committee meeting "early in 1939 in New York," said he was publishing the book and that it should be used as a "guide for action for all Communist parties."

Q. Was there a national committee meeting early in 1939?

A. No, there was not.

Q. When was the 1939 national committee meeting held?

A. It was held in September in Chicago.

Q. Do you recall a meeting at which Trachtenberg spoke about the book?

A. It was in December, 1938. It was the first national committee meeting I attended. . . . Mr. Trachtenberg said he would soon publish the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union". . . . He said it gave a very thrilling account of the building of socialism in that country. . . . He recommended it very highly.

Miss Flynn said the national committee decided to order 100,000 copies of the book "for sale to party members and anybody who wished to buy it." She said Trachtenberg spoke at the Chicago committee meeting in the Fall of 1939, but didn't mention the Soviet party history because at that time all quotas for sale of the book were fulfilled.

She denied the testimony of police informer John Lautner, who said she told him in Charleston, W. Va., in 1939 that the book was an "invaluable guide to every party member." She said, however, that in the Spring of 1939 she recommended the book wherever she went throughout the country on speaking tours.

"I recommended the reading of the 'History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union' not only to members of my own organization, but to all workers I met because it showed the Russian workers under the oppression of the Czar," she told the jury. ". . . . It traced the development of the Russian workingclass. It showed how the serfs were freed in 1860, how the workingclass developed in the 1870s, how the Marxist movement developed on the '90s, how struggles of the workers and peasants developed a revolution against the Czar. . . . I told my audiences it showed Marxist thinking in that country."

Miss Flynn said she told her audiences the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" was the history of a "great and new experiment" and added:

"I recommend this book to American workers not as a blueprint, not as a scheme of what workers in other countries should do, but as showing the application of Marxism-Leninism in that country."

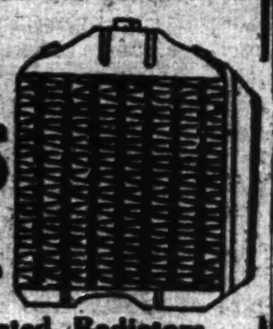
The defense then placed in evidence a document which the prosecution had listed as an "overt act" of defendant V. J. Jerome.

This document, a scholarly report to the 1950 party convention on the decline of American culture under the whiplash of war propaganda, was by-passed by the prosecution when it offered its case. The trial resumes Monday, 11 a.m.

ILWU Leader To Attend Lannon Tribute

Dave Jenkins, of the International Longshore & Warehousemen's Union and Secretary of the Harry Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, has announced he plans to attend the "Labor's Tribute to Al Lannon" Nov. 7, at the Yugoslav Hall at 405 W. 41 St.

"Al Lannon, as the CIO Maritime organizer on the East Coast," said Jenkins, "gave us the guidance that enabled us to wipe out the shipowners' stooges in all the ports up and down the Coast."

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works and Sheet Metal Works
NEW CORES

Made on Premises
Overheated Radiators Cleaned and Repaired
724 E. 11th ST. CA 8-4480
New York City

RESORT
Interracial — FOR A
Late Autumn Vacation
come to the Ridgefield Resort with its glorious countryside, delectable meals, comfortable rooms and warm atmosphere
Off-season rates for November
Please call for reservations
RIDGEFIELD (Conn.) 6-6343
N. Y. Office: AL 5-4765
Open all year around

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N. Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE needs 1½-2 room apartment with bath and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Box 708, The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

REASONABLE rent, 224 E. 13th St. Apt. 7.

ROOM WANTED

COUPLE need room with kitchen privileges. Box 902, The Worker.

(Appliances)

ELECTRIC TRAIN SET — Whistle and Smoke—$63.45 total value—Special till Nov. 5 only—$39.95. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES

(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NAvarre 8-5344, BS 7-1451.

(Upholsterers)

CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL BRODSKY JACK R.
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 56, N. Y.
Tel. JEnome 7-6042

Register This Week!
for classes at the
FREDERICK DOUGLASS SCHOOL
(Harlem's School for Freedom)
Classes in: "The Negro People and the World Today"; "The History of the Negro People"; "Public Speaking"; "Conversational Spanish"; "The Poetry of the Negro People," and others.
Classes Begin Monday, Nov. 10
Registration daily Mon.-Thurs.—9:30 pm
For Catalog Write:
Frederick Douglass Education Center
124 West 124th St. (nr. Lenox Ave.)
New York 27, N. Y. — UNiversity 5-7820

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:
1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

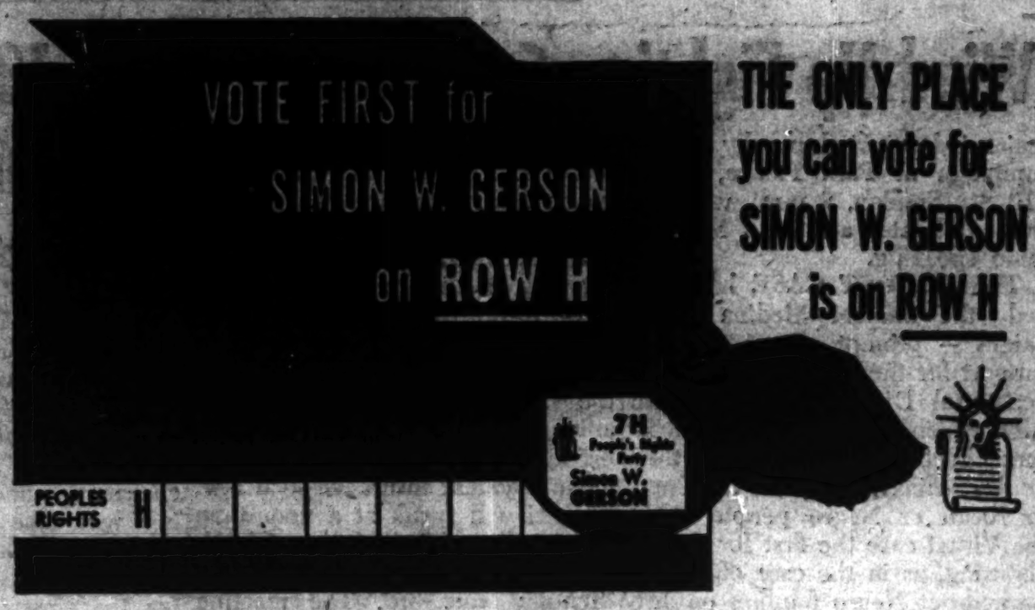
*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:
1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modiste, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

This is the way that Brooklynites in the 13th CD will see the name of Simon W. Gerson on Row H, as People's Rights Party candidate for Congress, when they enter the voting booth next Tuesday.



Peace and Civil Rights Keyed Gerson Campaign

IN THE FINAL week's campaign of Simon W. Gerson, People's Rights Party candidate for Congress in Brooklyn's 13 C. D., canvassers were heartened by the widespread elation over Gerson's acquittal as a Smith Act defendant.

Not only persons who signed his nominating petitions last August but many contacted for the first time showed a warmth and rejoicing over this victory as a community expression against the Smith Act. Virtually all supported his fight to repeal the Smith Act and the same hostility to the McCarran Act and McCarthyism was apparent.

Particularly among Italian-American families, all of whom knew and remembered the late Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman, was there a feeling of close ties to Gerson's campaign.

★

THEY WERE incensed against the McCarran discrimination law and expressed distrust with either of the two major parties, though they reflected the "wasted vote" illusion. But one canvasser found that three out of six families he visited in the Italian American area are wholeheartedly agreed with Gerson's fight and many pledged to support him next Tuesday.

Gerson's cease-fire campaign has struck roots in the district, the demand for an end to the Korean war obviously a major issue with the voters.

The canvassers said they received in nearly every home a friendly response with no red-baiting and no hostility.

THE LAST-MINUTE campaigning among Italian Americans, Negroes and Jewish workers underscore the lessons of this congressional drive—that despite confusions and differences on many issues, the people are essentially united against McCarthyism and the Smith Act, that they support the right of a Communist to be on the ballot and present his program to the electorate, and that peace in Korea is the most important issue facing the nation.

That the Democratic incumbent Rep. Abraham J. Multer is frightened to debate with Gerson these issues, especially Multer's support of UMT, advocacy of aid to Franco and backing of the Korean war, was seen last week when Gerson's scheduled appearance at an all-party forum was cancelled at the last minute. In charging Multer with pressuring the local B'nai B'rith to deny him the floor, Gerson has stuck "pay dirt" with many voters.

GERSON'S challenge symbolizing the kind of fighting campaign he has waged, is helping mould the coalition in the Kings Highway-Coney Island-Bensonhurst district which will inevitably break the Multer machine grip on the people.

to the biggest and best yet!

annual labor bazaar

St. Nicholas Arena
69 West 66th St.

December 11, 12, 13, 14

6 P.M. to midnight—
Thursday and Friday

12 noon to midnight—
Saturday and Sunday

thousands of bargain items produced and donated by skilled labor

Children's wear, women's wear, men's wear, furs, furniture, toys, leather goods, shoes, jewelry, plastics, drugs, electrical appliances, giftware, and lots more.

PROCEEDS

To combat anti-Semitism, jimcrow, and all forms of discrimination.

Bazaar office and warehouse
1 East 4th St. — GR 7-6964-5

Auspices: American Labor Party

HOW TO VOTE NOVEMBER 4th

If you wish to vote for Peace and Progress on Nov. 4th:

1. For the American Labor Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice-Preident:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

2. For Corliss Lamont for U. S. Senate and all local candidates running on the ALP line:

JUST PULL THE LEVERS ON ROW D

3. To vote for Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Harlem's 11th A.D.:

Pull the lever on Row I FIRST, and then pull all the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

4. To vote for Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th Congressional District:

Pull the lever on Row H FIRST, then pull the other levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Congress line.

5. To vote for Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell for Assembly in the 5th Assembly district, pull the lever on the Equal Deal ticket FIRST, then pull the levers on Row D for the ALP candidates. Skip the Assembly line.

6. There are major party Negro candidates for legislative offices who are unopposed by the ALP. To vote for them, pull the lever above their name on the line of their party, then shift to Row D for the ALP candidates.

YOUR RIGHTS AT THE POLLS

Poll will be open Tuesday from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

This two-hour extension from the normal 7 p.m. closing time is a result of the heavy registration. Remember—you can vote until 9 p.m.

Any one on the voting line—either inside the polling place or outside—at 9 p.m. MUST BE PERMITTED TO VOTE. If you are on the line at 9 p.m. STAY THERE—YOU MUST VOTE!

Two hours off from work must be granted any employe who requests it. This is in the election law. Insist on ample time for voting.

There are no constitutional amendments to be voted on this year.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE IN MAGICOLOR
featuring The Greatest Saint Saëns of Ballet, Music and Opera
ARTKINO presents

Cor. STANLEY
7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.

Davis Campaign Reached Homes of All His Neighbors

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE CAMPAIGN to elect Benjamin J. Davis to the State Assembly from Harlem's 11th A.D., on the Freedom Party ticket has reached into the homes of every one of the area's more than 80,000 registered voters, campaign workers pointed out this week.

MORE THAN 150,000 pieces of literature has been distributed to homes of voters by canvassers, and none of it was wasted on general street distribution. If the election "how-to-cast-your-vote" cards were included, the total would be some tens of thousands higher. Some ten thousand letters, signed by Democratic and Republican supporters of the campaign have been mailed out to voters of those two parties, and some 400 billboard posters appeal to the electorate from walls in just about every block.

IT WAS ONLY in this way, Freedom Party leaders say, that they could beat the press blackout on the Davis campaign. For not a line of publicity, not contained in a paid advertisement, has been carried in the daily or the Negro press.

THE RESPONSE of the people to the issues raised in the Davis campaign literature is indicated by the organization of at least three election district committees to work for his election. In one district, the 34 election district, Davis workers have helped the 1,200 families facing eviction to make way for a high-rent project, to organize resistance in defense of their homes.

Another significant development in the campaign is the number of voters pledging support and signing the special Ben Davis Peace Ballot demanding an immeidate cease-fire in Korea. From the response so far, Davis workers say they are assured of collecting more than 10,000 ballots against war. One Negro woman, Mrs. Lillie Hoggard, has collected more than 600 ballots alone.

Spontaneously the neighbors of Ben Davis have adopted the slogan "Let us vote Ben Davis out of jail and into Albany." They see, as many of them have expressed, that the "conspiracy" charge against Davis, out of which grew the five-year sentence for him and six of his Communist colleagues, has affected them. In the first place it has deprived them of the right to choose their own leader and therefore left the community prey to rent gougers and others who systematically exploit the Negro ghetto.

IT WAS POINTED out that the Davis campaign has been conducted without the "glamour" of "big names," although many Negro leaders have told workers "off the record" that Davis would get their votes. On the other hand, many local leaders have emerged out of the campaign itself. These have been mostly Negro women who, feeling the housing pinch, the additional weight of higher prices, the threat of the draft for their sons and passionately hating war, have pitched in with vigor behind the Davis program for peace and freedom.

IN THE DAVIS headquarters and out in the election districts everyone sticks by the pledge to elect Ben Davis. But they follow it up with the thought that elect or not they have won a victory in conducting the campaign itself. They have brought Ben Davis' message and program to more than 30,000 persons; they have organized hundreds to carry out the program; and they have given the community a chance to express itself on the issue of peace and war that they could not have had unless Davis had run.

They are seeking more workers now at 135 W. 125 St. to get the vote out next Tuesday—to climax a campaign with the votes that [illegible] what is on Harlem's mind.

Dinner

LABOR'S TRIBUTE TO AL LANNON

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

SPEAKERS

Bill Sentner — Int'l Rep. Dist. 8 UEW
Irv. Dworin — N. Y. Port Agent, Marine Cooks and Stewards
Bill Wallace — Sec'y, District 4 UEW

ENTERTAINMENT

Louise Jeffers — Noted Negro Artist
Lill Goodman — Distinguished Int'l Folk Singer

Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon

Tickets, at $2.50 can be had from Rudy Jones
799 Broadway — Room 537

VITO MARCANTONIO and MRS. HALLINAN and PAUL ROBESON, Jr.
Will Join with the
Committee of 1,000 Distributive Trades Workers For HALLINAN and BASS in a
Salute to Labor's candidates
A PRE-ELECTION
Entertainment and Dance
SATURDAY EVENING — NOV. 1, 1952 — 9 P.M.
HOTEL CAPITOL (Walnut Room)
8th Avenue and 51st Street
Allan Tresser and His Orchestra — Outstanding Entertainment
With HOPE FOYE, LES FINES and JERRY SILVERMAN
Contribution $1.50 in Advance — $1.80 at Door